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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Effectively Strengthen Party Leadership Over CYL Work 1

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Party Committee of a Certain Regiment under PLA Shenyang Command Firmly Relies on the Masses in Revolutionizing the Building of the Army Unit 4

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Page

RURAL PARTY COMMITTEES

Read and Study Seriously and Pay Attention to Summing Up Experience 7

LOWER-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Seriously Read and Study, Strengthen the Ideological Building of the Party 11

COAL MINING

Concretely Strengthen the Party's Leadership Over Economic Work 14

SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES

Workers' Spare-Time Activities in Rising South China Industrial City 16

SURGICAL TRANSPLANT

Chinese Woman with Transplanted Foot Interview 17

DIESEL ENGINES

North China Province Turns Out More Diesel Engines 18

WOOD-CARVING

Wood-Carving Flourishes in East China Hsien 19

VEGETABLE SUPPLIES

Plenty of Vegetables on Shanghai Markets This Winter 21

IRRIGATION

North China Hsien Adds Irrigation Facilities 22

FOREIGN RELATIONS

AAJA

AAJA Condemns US-Thieu Bloody Repression of South Vietnamese Patriots 23

AA WRITERS BUREAU

Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Condemns Slaughtering of Patriots in South Vietnam 24

Page

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Leader of Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking 25

Comrade Beqir Balluku's Speech 28

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech 32

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Visits Central Institute for Nationalities in Peking 34

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Austria 35

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Leader of Greater London Council Leaves China 36

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Leaves Tantung for Tientsin 37

Samdech Sihanouk Arrives in Tientsin 38

CHINA AND FRANCE

Kuo Mo-jo, Liu Hsi-yao Visit French Scientific and Technical Exhibition in Peking 39

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Paris for Austria 39

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Mayor of Marseille 40

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Japanese Fishermen's Group 40

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Government Trade and Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow 40

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Leader of Korean Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking 41

Korean Government Trade Delegation Feted in Peking 42

Page

1972-1973 Sino-Korean Executive Plan for Public Health Cooperation Signed 42

Korean Ice Hockey Delegation Welcomed at Peking Ceremony 43

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ministers of Foreign Trade Visit Polish Exhibition in Peking 44

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chi Teng-kuei, Keng Piao, Ni Chih-fu Meet and Fete Romanian Trade Union Delegation 44

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Huang Hua Speaks on Namibia 45

Huang Hua Fetes Representatives of Asian Countries 48

CHINA AND US

Chinese Scientists in Boston 49

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Ministers Receive Chinese Bank Delegation 51

NATIONAL

NEW CADRES

The CCP Chuchou Hsien Committee Pays Attention to Carrying Out Policy Education on New Cadres 52

OLD CADRES

Make Rational Arrangements for the Bold Use of Old Cadres with Rich Leadership Experience 55

Battling Vigorously on the Frontline of Revolution and Production 58

INDOCTRINATION OF CHILDREN

Everyone Shows Concern Over the Growth of Young People 61

CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Apply the Party's Lines and Guidelines in Unifying Thinking and Unifying Action 63

Page

SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

Peking Industry Produces More for Agriculture 67

COAL MINE

Northeast China Open-Cut Mine Helps People's Communes 68

MEDICINAL HERBS

Good Harvest of Valuable Medicinal Herb in Southwest China Area 69

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Led by Comrade Beqir Balluku Leaves Peking for Home 70

Albanian Army Football Team Leaves Peking for Home 71

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Honored at Tientsin Banquet 72

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Trade Group Leaves for Canada 73

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Egyptian Journalist 73

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Scientific and Technical Exhibition Closes in Peking 74

French Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 74

CHINA AND GUINEA

Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui Arrives in Peking at Head of Guinean Government Delegation 74

Guinean Government Delegation Led by Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui Arrives in Peking To Warm Welcome 75

Jen-min Jih-pao Welcomes Distinguished Guinean Guests 77

Page

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Minister Holds Farewell Reception for Chinese Economic and Technical Study Group 79

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait Government Trade and Economic Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home 79

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romania Trade Union Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 80

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit in Switzerland 81

NATIONAL

YOUTH WORK

Carry Out Education in the Revolutionary Tradition of Arduous Struggle on the Young People 83

A Fresh Reinforcement 85

Manage the Spare-Time Life of the Young People Well 88

SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

Develop Industrial Production in Light of Agricultural Needs 90

Strengthen Investigation and Study and Make a Good Job of Support-Agriculture Work 93

"Support for Agriculture" Must Be Preceded by "Knowing Agriculture" 95

WORKER-PEASANT STUDENTS

Shanghai Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students Make Rapid Progress 96

PRIMARY EDUCATION

More Children in Inner Mongolia Going to School 97

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Guides All-Round Economic Development in South China Region 98

Page

ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS

East China Province Makes Progress in Art Handicrafts 100

SUGAR PRODUCTION

South China's Pearl River Delta Produces More Sugar 102

COAL MINING

East China Province Opens Small Coal Mines 103

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Burma, Sri Lanka 104

CHINA AND GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Holds Talks with Guinean Prime Minister Beavogui 104

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Welcoming Guinean Government Delegation 105

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech 108

Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui's Speech 110

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Economic, Technical Study Group Leaves Guyana for Home 117

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chi Teng-kuei, Yang Li-kung and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Peasant Friendship Delegation from Japan 118

Chi Teng-kuei, Yang Li-kung, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Rural Activists' Friendship Delegation 118

Liao Cheng-chih and Yu Mei Meet with Delegation of Osaka Port and Harbor Bureau 119

CHINA AND KENYA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Kenyan National Day 119

Page

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Arrives in Peking 120

Korean Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Feted in Peking 120

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Air Attache of Pakistan Embassy in Peking Gives Banquet on Occasion of Pakistan Basketball Team's China Visit 121

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Bank Delegation Concludes Visit to Zambia 122

UPU

Chinese Postal Delegation Returns to Peking 123

NATIONAL

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Bear in Mind Our Army's Goal of Doing Wholehearted Service to the People 124

POLITICS AND PROFESSIONALISM

Politics and Professional Affairs Must Represent a Dialectical Unity 126

OFFSHORE ISLANDS

Red Sentinels on an Offshore Island 128

HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

A Hsien-Committee in Shensi Strengthens Leadership over Cadres' Reading and Study 131

PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION CORPS

Tibet Production and Construction Corps Makes New Contributions 134

Page

OLD CADRES

Old Cadres of Changchun Railway Sub-Bureau Play the Role As Backbone 136

RURAL EDUCATION

More Schools for Children in Central China Mountain Villages 138

IRRIGATION

Red Flag Canal Brings Changes to Central China Hsien 139

WATER CONSERVANCY

Effective Water Conservancy System in South China's Delta 141

SWIMMING

Swimming Tests for Chinese Children 142

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Diplomatic Envoys of African Countries to China Give Reception on Occasion of Guinean Prime Minister Dr. Lansana Beavogui's China Visit 143

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

President Eriani Receives Chinese Ambassador 145

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Secretary General of Belgium-China Association Leaves Peking 145

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Rangoon 146

Burmese Trade Minister Gives Dinner in Honor of Chinese Government Trade Delegation 146

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Meets and Fetes Guinean Prime Minister Beavogui in Tientsin 147

Page

CHINA AND CANADA

Vice Minister Yang Tien-kuei Meets Canadian Minerals and Metals Mission 149

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Minister of National Economy Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. 150

CHINA AND GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Continues Talks with Guinean Prime Minister Beavogui 150

Guinean Government Delegation Attends Soiree in Peking 150

Guinean Prime Minister Arrives in Tientsin 151

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Ambassador to Iceland Gives Reception on Occasion of Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Two Countries 152

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Guests 153

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Television Technological Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang 153

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Bank Delegation Arrives in Karachi 154

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador 154

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Governor of Tanzanian Bank Receives and Fetes Delegation of Bank of China 154

CHINA AND US

Chinese Scientists Visit Chicago 155

Page

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Tsinghua University Delegation of China Leaves Bonn for Home 156

Delegation of Tsinghua University Back in Peking after Visit to Switzerland and FRG 157

PRG Government Trade Agreement Negotiations Delegation Arrives in Peking 157

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF STUDENTS

Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thought Directs Us To Carry Out Ideological Work on Students Properly 158

Peking Municipal No. 11 School Develops Its Teachers' Initiative in Doing Ideological and Political Work on Students 168

FARMLAND DEVELOPMENT

Carry Out Capital Farm Construction Properly 170

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Peking's Central Institute for Nationalities 173

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

East China Region Makes All-Round Economic Progress 174

COAL MINING

Chinese Coal Mines Top 1972 Targets 176

SOIL TRANSFORMATION

Central China Production Brigade Transforms Soil 177

MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Tachai Brigade Reaps Good Harvest Despite Drought 179

PEASANT EXPERT

South China Peasant Farm Expert 180

Page

GOOD HARVESTS

Drought-Hit Central China Region Gets Good Harvest 182

Shanghai Outskirts Report Good Harvest 183

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian External Affairs Secretary Receives Chinese Trade Group 185

Li Hsien-nien and Yang Tien-kuei Meet Canadian Minerals and Metals Mission 185

CHINA AND CEYLON

Mrs. Bandaranaike Receives Chinese Water Conservancy Delegation 186

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Prime Minister Leaves Tientsin for Peking 186

Premier Chou En-lai Continues Talks with Guinean Prime Minister Beavogui 187

Guinean Prime Minister Gives Grand Return Banquet in Peking 187

Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui's Speech 190

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech 193

Two Agreements between China and Guinea Signed in Peking 195

Guinean Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Honan 196

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Gives Banquet on Occasion of Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition 197

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Li Hsien-nien and Li Chiang Meet Korean Government Trade Delegation 198

Goods Supply Protocol between China and Korea Signed in Peking 198

Page

CHINA AND US

American Scholars Feted in Peking 199

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark 50th Anniversary of Founding of USSR 200

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December 18, 1972 No. 5278

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* NATIONAL *
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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Effectively Strengthen Party Leadership Over CYL Work

- Party organizations at various levels in Ch'inghsü hsien pay attention to promoting the role played by League members and young people

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 6, 1972)

Party organizations at various levels in Ch'inghsü hsien, Shansi Province, effectively strengthen Party leadership over CYL work, educate League members and young people to read and study seriously, continue to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and let them play a bigger part in socialist revolution and construction.

Members of Party organizations at various levels in Ch'inghsü hsien study seriously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on youth work. With a view to training and making millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, everybody conscientiously strengthens leadership over CYL work. The hsien Party committee and Party organizations of various communes and production brigades have all placed a deputy secretary in charge of youth work. Moreover, they assign the CYL tasks while making work arrangements, listen to reports from the CYL while inspecting work, and sum up the work experience of the CYL while summing up work, thereby enabling CYL work to assume a lively and vigorous look.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," Party organizations at various levels in Ch'inghsü hsien, in strengthening leadership over the CYL, first grasp education in ideology and political line on League cadres, League members and other young people. They direct League members and young people

to study and read seriously the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with reference to reality, criticize the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and continue to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle.

A standing member of the hsien Party committee, helps the League branch organization in the production brigade in which he has settled down with the study of relevant theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class and class struggle, and by means of making house calls on the old poor peasants and old cadres, prepares and writes family and village histories in carrying out class education on League members and young people. By means of such study, the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of many of the League members and young people has risen, and they are actively throwing themselves into the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement.

The Party branch of Silo production brigade, Mengfeng commune, in leading the League organization to help the rusticated educated young people with the study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, criticizes the "theory of studying to become a bureaucrat" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and approves the decision of the young people to strike root in the countryside and to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants.

Party organizations at various levels in Ch'inghsü hsien also pay attention to promoting the role played by League organizations, and, in coordination with the central task of the Party, develops work suited to the character of the young people.

The League branch of Ch'ingtep'u production brigade, Hsükou commune, has organized the League members and young people to set up a scientific-technical team for conducting experiments on seed varieties. This team has within two years cultivated more than 39,900 catties of a fine seed strain, which has not only enabled the production brigade itself to improve its seed strain, but also provided support for fraternal communes and production brigades.

In basic farm and water conservation construction last year, the League branch of Lopai production brigade, Siku commune, organized League members and young people into assault teams. By struggling all through the winter and spring together with the masses of commune members, they turned more than 3,000 mow of land into 64 garden-type fields of a high standard with a system of irrigation and drainage. This year, under the condition of a serious drought, a very good harvest in grain production has nevertheless been scored.

League organizations at various levels in the hsien have also organized League members and young people to make use of their spare time for the extensive development of propaganda, education as well as cultural and sport activities.

Due to the effective strengthening of leadership over the CYL by Party organizations at various levels in Ch'inghsü hsien, attention is paid

to carrying out education on League members and young people and there is a constant improvement in their ideological awareness throughout the hsien. In the past year or so some 3,346 young people in the hsien have joined the Communist Youth League, and some 361 League members have been admitted into the Communist Party.

* * *

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Party Committee of A Certain Regiment under PLA Shenyang Command Firmly Relies on the Masses in Revolutionizing the Building of the Army Unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 8, 1972)

(NCNA Shenyang, December 7, 1972) During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of a certain regiment under the PLA Shenyang Command conscientiously studies and applies the Marxist historical materialism and relies on the masses for revolutionizing the building of the army unit, achieving tremendous results. In only one year or more, the few units of this regiment which did not do their work with any outstanding results have now gone through remarkable changes, and the revolutionized building of the army unit shows inspiring progress. Since the beginning of this year, the higher-level leading organ has held on-the-spot meetings on seven occasions in this regiment, introducing and popularizing this regiment's experience in carrying out the mass line and making the building of the army unit a success.

In the spring of last year, the Party committee of this regiment decided to help some units in revolutionizing their building with greater success. What should be done before better results would be achieved? For this reason, the secretary of the Party committee of this regiment went to make an investigation in the 5th company. Formerly he seldom went to this company and always thought that this company was not making fast enough progress in its various branches of work and in particular had not imposed stern demands in organizational discipline. This time, he came personally to the company to form one with the fighters and discovered that his thought was at variance with the realities of the 5th company: At an all-company armymen's congress, many veteran fighters made many good suggestions in the capacity of master of the house on the company's development and expressed their will to play an active role as the backbone in making the company's various branches of work a success. Two cadres of this company had some misunderstanding between them over a minor problem and fighter Chang Hsi-hsueh, upon discovering this, went on his own initiative to do some work to unite them together.

These incidents taught this secretary of the regiment's Party committee an impressive lesson. He made a detailed report to the Party committee on the situation he found in the investigation and on what he had experienced. The Party committee again organized all to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "The masses are the real heroes." They unanimously held that: This thesis of Chairman Mao is a universally applicable truth. In an advanced unit or a unit which cannot make progress in its work for the time being, the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism.

The regiment Party committee formerly had not really established a mass viewpoint so that it often criticized and reproached some units but seldom went down and relied on the masses to change the outlook. The Party committee

decided to go deeply into the realities, to rely on the masses and to help some units to catch up with the advanced quickly. It charged one of its standing committee members to preside over the routine office work. All other standing committee members and most of the office cadres took with them their knapsacks and went down separately to stay and work in some units which did not make fast enough progress in their work, and were determined to rely on the masses there in changing the outlook of these units.

After coming to the basic level, the members of the regiment Party committee did not issue commands to the masses and, regarding themselves as pupils, learned things humbly from the masses and used the advanced factors of these units for educating the cadres and the masses and urging them to catch up with the advanced.

In August and September last year, military training was carried out enthusiastically throughout the regiment. Only the 4th company could not catch up with the rest, nor did it carry out other work actively. To help this company make military training a success, the Party committee sent one of its standing committee members to stay and work in the 4th company. This standing committee member was experienced in leading military training. But he made no haste in getting together with the company cadres to draw up a plan of training. Instead, he went to the training field to crawl and roll on the ground together with the fighters and visited the platoons, where he had chats with the fighters and sought their opinions. In so doing, he discovered that veteran fighter Ma Yin-sheng often helped new fighters enthusiastically improve military skills and was called a "little teacher"; that the comrades of the coking squad made use of odd bits of time in the course of work to set up "small classrooms" for learning military science, thus supplying good experience in training the non-combat personnel; that some fighters also made use of blackboard posters to commend promptly any good deeds and good personalities or to criticize any undesirable tendencies arising in the course of training, thereby enlivening ideological and political work in the training field. He learned things conscientiously from these fighters and got together with the cadres of the 4th company to sum up some good experience acquired by the fighters. As a result, this company quickly ranked among the advanced in military training. The higher-level officer later specially popularized the 4th company's experience in carrying out the mass movement of military training.

Throughout the course of helping some units change their outlook, the regimental Party committee relied on the masses with full confidence. The repair company formerly did not work with any outstanding result. Its outlook improved greatly after the Party committee actively worked on it for some time.

At one time, this company again lagged behind other units in some branches of work. The member of the standing committee of the regimental Party committee who was staying in the repair company first got together with the company cadres to examine and analyze conscientiously the reasons

why its work had lagged behind, and discovered that the chief cause was that some cadres cherished arrogance and complacency in the face of positive achievements and forgot to mobilize the masses. With this discovery in mind, he helped the company cadres in building up their confidence in relying on the masses for doing their work well. Immediately after that, he again got together with the company cadres to go among the masses to make investigations and discovered that the fighters were actively discussing problems and thinking about some methods and were determined to overcome defects and to go on advancing.

These positive factors effectively taught the company cadres a lesson, making them understand more clearly that there might be one thousand and one difficulties but nothing was difficult once they trusted and relied on the masses. As expected, in less than six months, the repair company put another step forward on the road of revolutionization.

* * *

RURAL PARTY COMMITTEES

Read and Study Seriously and Pay Attention To Summing Up Experience

- In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, the CCP Haiyen Hsien Committee, by criticizing idealist transcendentalism and conscientiously guiding practice with the materialist theory of reflection, has pushed forward the development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 6, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining, December 5, 1972) In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, the CCP Haiyen Hsien Committee, Tsinghai Province, by integrating the study of works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with the summing up of positive as well as negative aspects of historical experience, criticizes idealist transcendentalism, raises the consciousness of guiding practice in accordance with the materialist theory of reflection, and pushes forward the development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement. This year, this hsien has triumphed over snow drifts and drought to enable the number of livestock to show a net gain of 8 percent, and the total grain output to more than double that of last year.

Haiyen hsien is situated on the northern shore of Tsinghaihu Lake, and it is an agricultural-pastoral area with animal husbandry as the main industry. It is over 3,000 meters above sea level, the weather is very cold, and the land is dry and short of water. Agricultural and pastoral productions are greatly influenced by natural conditions.

In the past, owing to interference and sabotage by the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, agricultural and pastoral productions always remained at a backward stage of relying on nature for planting and for livestock breeding. There also existed among some of the leading members and the masses a hopelessness shown in the following saying, "There is a scarcity of labor power, and there is no way to carry out basic construction on the grasslands and the farms."

Actually, could basic construction be carried out on the grasslands and the farms? After the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the hsien Party committee made a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's "On Practice," and unanimously agreed that the solution to this problem should be sought in practice. The secretary of the hsien Party committee went to Kuangming production brigade of Hsiapat'ai commune, where "the land is vast, labor power is short and the class struggle is more complex" to settle down for an investigation. Together with responsible comrades of the commune, he organized the cadres and commune members of this production brigade to study Chairman Mao's philosophical works, carried out an in-depth education in ideology and political line, and mobilized the socialist activism of the cadres and people.

They established the lofty aspiration of learning from Tachai, made rational arrangements for capital construction on the farms, handled correctly the contradiction between the current year's production and long-term construction, and by giving play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, built 14,000 meters of ridges between fields, 600 mow of terraced fields, a waterwheel pumping station, and 600 meters of ditches in one single autumn and winter.

The next year, although natural calamities were encountered by this production brigade, total grain output still showed an increase of 28 percent. In particular, the level of the terraced fields which had undergone reconstruction showed a per-mow increase of 50 percent higher than those that had not undergone reconstruction. The hsien Party committee held an on-the-spot meeting in this production brigade to sum up and popularize their experience.

At the same time, the hsien Party committee also summed up and popularized the experience of another livestock production brigade, which under a similar condition of labor shortage had maintained carrying out water conservation construction on the grassland. The popularization of these experiences has effectively pushed forward the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement.

The hsien Party committee has gained a profound education from the experience, and realizes that only by maintaining the concept of primacy of practice as well as the concept that the masses are the real heroes, could the masses in places with labor shortage be fully mobilized in the same way to carry out capital construction on grassland and farms properly. For the sake of pushing forward basic grassland and farm construction centering on water conservation in the whole hsien, leading members of the hsien Party committee have personally led the cadres, technicians and experienced peasants and herdsmen to conduct a survey on the condition of water resources in the whole hsien, and on the basis of repeated investigation and study, to draw up a plan for water conservation construction.

During the past year and more, water conservation works constructed and ground levelled in the whole hsien were more than ten times those of the historical total before 1971.

In its study of Lenin's work, "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," the hsien Party committee has summed up with reference to reality the previous stage of work, criticized more vigorously the idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and strengthened further the consciousness of carrying out work in accordance with the materialist theory of reflection.

In the course of implementing the economic policies of the Party for the agricultural and stock-breeding areas, the hsien Party committee studied and comprehended the spiritual essence of the Party's policies, went separately deeply into the communes and production brigades for investigation and study, and on that basis, drew up a concrete proposal and submitted it

to the masses for discussion, before pooling their views prior to further revision. By doing so, they received favorable comments from the people.

However, after the drawing up of the proposal, some of the members of the hsien Party committee had the idea of taking a rest. Would this kind of idea be correct? The hsien Party committee in studying relevant chapters of Engels' "Anti-Dühring" and with reference to Dühring's so-called "absolute truth," criticized the reactionary idealist transcendentalism of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and realized that, putting forward a better proposal was only the taking of the first step. Because of that, taking a rest was wrong. More important, they must return once more to practice in order to check their plan in practice. Only in that way, after many repetitions from practice to knowledge and then back to practice, could the policies of the Party be consistently implemented. For example, on the question of remuneration for the grouping of livestock for grazing and pasturing, the former proposal of the hsien Party committee was not entirely reasonable. However, by means of examination through practice, it was amended. It not only brought into play the policy of to each according to his work of the Party, but also provided reasonable arrangements for labor power, mobilized the activism of the masses to do more pasturing and to pasture livestock well, and stimulated livestock production.

For the sake of speeding up livestock production, the CCP Haiyen Hsien Committee, using the idea of dialectical materialism, has summed up the positive as well as negative aspects of improving the breed of sheep and to provide guidance in the development of work for improving sheep breeds in the whole hsien. Since 1952 this hsien has started to improve the breed of sheep, but because of the influence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, has failed to mobilize the masses fully, and the development of work for improving the breed of sheep has all along been insignificant.

Later, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that everything comes from experience, the deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee in charge of livestock production went deep into Mohsiangt'an production brigade in Tsinghaihu commune and conscientiously carried out a test for improving the breed of sheep. By thoroughly mobilizing the masses, and relying firmly on the joint efforts of the cadres and the commune members of the production brigade, and with the help of departments concerned in the superstructure, enabled outstanding gains to be scored at the test point for improving the breed. At present the improved breed already constitutes 90.5 percent of the total number of sheep in this production brigade. The rapid development of livestock production in the whole production brigade has turned it into an "In animal husbandry, learn from Tachai" advanced unit in Tsinghai Province.

The hsien Party committee has summed up and popularized the advanced experience of this production brigade. At present, improved breeds of goats and sheep in the hsien have exceeded 110,000 head, of which the total number of sheep has reached 59.8 percent of the total and represents an increase of

ten times over that of 1968 before the great proletarian cultural revolution. By means of summing up the lesson of experience in the work of improving sheep breed, the hsien Party committee has further strengthened the concept of primacy of practice and raised its consciousness of implementing the mass line.

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LOWER-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Seriously Read and Study, Strengthen the Ideological Building of the Party

- Following the three principles set forth by Chairman Mao, the Party committee of Ili Food Processing Plant in Peking municipality consciously accepts mass supervision, opposes arrogance, overcomes complacency, thus eliminating erroneous style of work and promoting ideological revolutionization

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 25, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, November 23, 1972) In adherence to the three basic principles--"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't engage in intrigues and conspiracies," put forward by Chairman Mao, the Party committee of Ili Food Processing Plant in Peking municipality strengthens the ideological building of the Party committee, raises the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, reinforces revolutionary unity so as to give fuller play to its role of a leadership core in both revolution and production.

The Party committee of Ili Food Processing Plant regards serious reading and study for a good grasp of Marxism as an important and basic part of strengthening the ideological building of the Party committee. Most of the principal leading members of the Party committee are promoted from the ranks of workers and thus have a lower cultural level. However, all of them strive to overcome their difficulties, and to continue to raise the consciousness of seriously studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works.

Since the beginning of last year, the Party committee has sponsored three successive sessions of study classes, attended separately by standing committee members and other members of the Party committee. Together with the cadres and the workers, they study theories of class, class struggle and proletarian dictatorship in Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, and the Party's basic line in the entire historical stage of socialism. In study, they integrate the Party's history in the struggle between the two lines with the actual class struggles in their own plant and criticize the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who opposed the Party's Marxist line and policies and vainly attempted to sabotage the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result, they have further raised their consciousness in class struggle, line struggle and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Having studied Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, members of the Party committee of the plant pay attention to analyzing the problems they encounter with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and exerted all efforts to distinguish between the correct and the incorrect way of doing things, thus strengthening the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At one time, owing to the influence of extreme "Leftist" ideas peddled by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, production of the traditionally high quality butterscotch produced by this plant was stopped, because this high quality candy was said to serve the needs of only a minority of people. Members of the Party committee carried out investigations in shops and interviewed customers, discovering that there was great demand for this kind of candy. They held a discussion within the Party committee on this particular problem. All of them agreed that as the socialist economic construction developed, and as the standard of living of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers was being continuously raised, their standard of demands on products also rose. They realized that the idea that serving workers, peasants and soldiers meant producing goods of inferior quality was wrong.

After restoring the production of high quality butterscotch, they found that the supply fed into the market was insufficient to meet the demand and they had to increase the output. However, because the production of high quality butterscotch involved complex technical processes, some were afraid that this might affect the plant's fulfillment of the production value target. The Party committee analyzed this problem and criticized the erroneous idea of only going after production values without any consideration for the needs of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. They went among the masses to improve the organization of labor and to tap potentials, doubling the output of high quality butterscotch.

In the course of reading and study, members of the Ili Food Processing Plant seriously study relevant Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's teachings on unity and the line of unity for victory of the "9th National Congress of the CCP," regularly holding criticism and self-criticism to strengthen the unity of the members of the Party committee on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

At one time, both the secretary and the deputy secretary of the plant's Party committee were absent from the plant on official business. Seeing that both manpower and material supplies were inadequate, the standing committee member of the Party committee in charge of the work in the plant sent up a proposal suggesting a reduction of production tasks to the management departments at higher levels without subjecting the proposal to serious discussions by the Party committee. On the secretary's return, he immediately held an enlarged meeting of the Party committee in which they reviewed the excellent situation and favorable factors and launched criticism and self-criticism. This standing Party committee member realized that he could not properly overcome difficulties if he only placed emphasis on the material factor without paying attention to bringing mass enthusiasm into play. Thereafter, the members of the Party committee unified their understanding, strengthened their unity and mobilized the workers of the entire plant to fight together to overcome hardships. As a result, not only have they not reduced their production tasks, but they even completed the production plan ahead of schedule.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Guard against arrogance. For anyone in a leading position, this is a matter of principle and an important

condition for maintaining unity," the Party committee of this plant regards opposing arrogance, overcoming complacency, and maintaining loyalty and honesty as an important part of the task of reinforcing unity and strengthening the building of the Party committee.

Once, a newspaper carried a report commending this plant. All at once, the Party committee of the plant mobilized all the Party members and the masses to study again Chairman Mao's teaching on maintaining modesty and prudence. They uncovered the Party committee's shortcomings and mistakes in work and adopted measures to make conscientious corrections and improvements.

At one time, a workshop threw over 500 catties of fresh yeast, which for some reason was reported as useless, down the sewer. Fearing that this "might affect the reputation" of the plant, individual leaders of the workshop covered up the whole thing. When the leading comrades of the Party committee discovered this incident, they held a special Party committee meeting to study Chairman Mao's teaching that all Party members should be frank, loyal, honest and active. They discussed the incident and criticized the bourgeois idea and work style of falsifications and pretentiousness. Since then, the Party committee of the plant has strived to strictly maintain a system of requesting instructions and reporting truthfully actual situations to Party committees at higher levels, placing the plant's Party committee under the correct leadership of the Party committees above. Not only have the members introduced their own experiences and understanding to visitors from other units, they also talked about their own shortcomings and lessons they had learned. In this way, they have not only warmly helped other people, but also eagerly sought other people's help.

Members of the Party committee conscientiously implemented the system of cadre participation in productive labor, exerting all efforts to maintain the intrinsic quality of the laboring people. They also carry out regular open-door rectifications, consciously accepting the supervision of the masses. In the past year, the Party committee of the plant carried out open-door rectification activities on six occasions. Each time the principal leading members of the Party committee personally went among the masses to listen to their opinions and to check on any weak points or errors in work. Thus, the masses are brought to pay more attention to the building of the Party committee, thereby helping members of the Party committee to get rid of certain deviations in their thinking and in their style of work, promoting their ideological revolutionization.

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COAL MINING

Concretely Strengthen the Party's Leadership Over Economic Work

- The Tatung Coal Mine of Tsinghai raises coal production while lowering the cost of production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 25, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining, November 24, 1972) The Party committee of the Tatung Coal Mine in Tsinghai Province has concretely strengthened the Party's leadership over economic work, thus speeding up the pace of mine building. In the first nine months this year, this mine has fulfilled 75.2 percent of the annual coal production plan. In comparison with the corresponding period last year, output has increased by 15.8 percent while the cost of production has been lowered by 12 percent, and the efficiency rate of all personnel has risen by 21 percent.

In the course of this year's criticism of revisionism and rectification of work style, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Tatung Coal Mine have sponsored study classes, organizing cadres to study seriously Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works. They conducted line education in connection with the real struggles of the mine and carried out penetrating criticism against fallacies like "politics can overrule everything else" boosted by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. As a result, everybody raises the consciousness of line struggle, handles correctly the relationship between politics and vocation and between revolution and production. The Party committee and revolutionary committee of the mine adopt a series of measures to strengthen the leadership over economic work.

First, the Party committee of the mine strengthens the organizational and ideological building of the Party on the frontline of production, giving full play to basic Party organizations' role of a fighting bastion and the Party members' role of vanguards in production. From the mines, the comrades select a number of cadres and Party members with knowledge of production and organizational abilities to reinforce the leadership of some pits, and assign some other workers and Party members with high consciousness, good work style and practical experiences in production to be leaders of coal excavation teams and squads. All Party organizations at basic levels have enthusiastically led the broad masses of people in grasping revolution and promoting production, thus advancing along the broad front of production in depth.

This year, the No. 104 coal mining team has a heavy production assignment and difficult working conditions under the pits. The Party branch carried out ideological and political work, solving the production problems, and encouraging the people's enthusiasm for struggle. As a result, the team succeeded in overcoming many difficulties and insured the fulfillment of assigned production tasks.

In the course of reinforcing the Party's leadership over economic work, the Tatung Coal Mine Party committee and revolutionary committee have also further strengthened business management. According to its production and construction needs, this mine has established and improved essential laboratories, and has also laid down, step by step, an important 7-item system of production management encompassing safety production, post responsibility, regulations on technical operations, quality checks of products, equipment maintenance, business accounting and work assessment. In this way, the mine has effectively strengthened its business management, thus changing the backward appearance of some units.

In the past, Yüanmuerhli pit is a backward pit of this mine. Since the strengthening of business management this year, the coal production of this pit in the first nine months registers an increase of 38 percent over that of the same period last year while the cost of production decreases by 31 percent, scoring the best results since its operation six years ago.

The Tatung Coal Mine Party and revolutionary committees hold that, in order to lead production properly, leading members should go deep into production, take part in production, study and master the laws governing the development of production so as to seize the initiative in leading production. Hence, aside from leaving one person to take charge of the daily routine work in the office, two of the three secretaries of the Party committee lead work groups to pits to grasp the weak links in production. Through their studies and investigations in basic units, they discover that the repairing and maintenance of equipment in some basic units are poor and inadequate for the needs in developing production. Thus, they sponsor study classes on equipment maintenance in the mine. They also build up equipment files and lay down a maintenance system on the basis of facts on the general situation of the equipment and their state of maintenance in the mine. Furthermore, they also mobilize the masses to make machine parts on their own efforts and repair old and discarded equipment, thus raising the functional standard of the mine's equipment significantly.

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SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES

Workers' Spare-time Activities in Rising South China Industrial City

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 8, 1972)

many workers take part in technical exchanges and cultural and sports activities in their spare time in chiangmen, a rising industrial city at the mouth of the peart river in the south china province of kwangtung.

the workers' palace of culture in the heart of the city offers, among other things, a regular scientific and technological forum, which usually draws a large audience. at times workers give lectures on cutting tools or other technical questions and answer questions from listeners. after the lectures, the listeners break up into small groups, comparing notes in terms of the technical innovations movement in their own factories.

the forum meets the growing interest of workers who, while studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to raise their political consciousness, want to be better informed on technique and have a place to exchange ideas so they can work better for socialism. the lectures include experienced workers, engineering personnel and college teachers.

running parallel are spare-time technical schools, training classes and technical popularization groups in many factories. this has spurred the technical innovations movement. the city has reported over 2,200 innovations over the past two years or so, including the introduction of fluidics, silicon-controlled rectifiers and rare earth nodular cast iron.

one of the attractions of the workers' palace is theatrical performances given by workers. when a city-wide theatrical festival is held here, spare-time troupes from various factories and other enterprises come to put on their own productions. at other times, such troupes perform in their own factories.

various kinds of sports activities occupy factory sports grounds and stadiums in the industrial areas after shift. matches held in the floodlighted football field of a sugar refinery attract large crowds. in the table tennis rooms, people are training hard. in summer, workers use the factory's swimming pool, often joined by their children. tug of war and badminton are also very popular.

SURGICAL TRANSPLANT

Chinese Woman with Transplanted Foot Interviewed

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1972)

tsui wen-chih, a young peasant woman whose right foot was successfully transplanted on to the left leg after she lost both feet in an accident, has received hundreds of letters of encouragement from various parts of china. this has happened since hsinhua reported the case two months ago.

showing this reporter the letters, tsui wen-chih said that she was inspired by the concern shown her by the communist party and revolutionary people. she said: "i'll do my utmost in training my leg so that i can go back to work soon and do my best to serve the people."

she said that she could move her transplanted foot freely, from side to side, and the sole could sense elevation, cold and warmth and the consistency of objects. it was almost as good as a natural foot.

the peasant woman was struck by a train while she was crossing a railway track on her way to the field on january 10 of this year, a foggy morning.

her right foot was severed and the bones of the lower part of the leg smashed. the tendons and bones below the ankle of her left leg were broken into pieces. joint efforts by medical personnel of the worker-peasant-soldier hospital and the chishuitan hospital preserved a complete leg for her by grafting the right foot on to the left leg.

tsui wen-chih was excited as she recalled: "one day in september i walked about one kilometre in one stretch, from the hospital to the commercial centre, wangfuching street. for a healthy person, this is very easy, but for me who had lost both legs it was a tremendous thing to be able to go on street with my rejoined foot. i just kept walking and walking until i reached tienanmen square. standing before the huge portrait of chairman mao, i said to myself: "an ordinary peasant woman like me, could i have survived such an accident in the old society? thanks to our socialist system, thanks to chairman mao's revolutionary line, thanks to the medical workers' wholehearted service, my foot was saved."

"in addition", she added, "the state has covered all my medical and hospitalization expenses. my husband is a road construction technician in huaijor county and he got leaves for days at a stretch with full pay to stay with me. my production brigade asked a neighbour to look after our two children when i got injured. they have gained weight."

tsui wen-chih recalled after the successful graft, the surgeon told her that her leg function could be restored if she did exercises consistently and warned her that it would be painful. she replied: "i can bear it for the sake of the revolution, however painful it is."

the grafted foot was stiff at first and she could not move it. nor could she bend her knees because of leg muscle wasting after long confinement in bed. but she braved the pain to move her foot and legs a few hundred times a day while lying down. the strenuous effort made her sweat every time. after a few months, the surgeon decided to let her stand up on her left leg. she wobbled at first and beads of sweat poured down her forehead. but she kept at it and later could stand for a few hours at a stretch. on august 25, she got her artificial leg and a special shoe for her grafted foot. the next day she tried to walk without crutches. she fell down, but got up and tried again. gradually she was able to walk for a few hours non-stop.

when told that she had made an admirable effort, tsui wen-chih said: "throughout my convalescence, the party organization, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, medical workers and fellow patients in the hospital looked after me and encouraged me. when i tried to stand up and walk, they told me to keep trying and said: 'be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.' all this gave me the strength and confidence to overcome the pain."

when i left, tsui wen-chih accompanied me down the corridor to the stairs. her steps were firm and sure.

DIESEL ENGINES

North China Province Turns Out More Diesel Engines

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 7, 1972)

north china's hopei province turned out 73,200 diesel engines in the first ten months of the year, 40 per cent above last year's total. cost was reduced and more parts made.

communes and brigades have equipped 6,700 pump wells since the beginning of the year. the diesel engines were used for irrigation to combat the serious summer drought. their harvests were 10 to 20 per cent higher than last year's.

leading members of the party organizations at various levels under the provincial machine building department went to the countryside to make investigations in line with chairman mao's teaching: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". priority was given in funds, raw material and equipment for turning out diesel engines, which are considered vital.

the machine building workers made full use of manpower, material, equipment and technology, tapped the potential to increase diesel engine output and got good results with less investment. the tangshan diesel engine factory was formerly a small plant turning out rice milling machines, pots and hardware. the workers transformed the outdated equipment, introduced technical innovations and manufactured 130 pieces of equipment for special use. this greatly raised labour efficiency.

more than 200 enterprises conducted socialist coordination and turned out several hundred kinds of parts for diesel engines. hengshui, changhou and other regions which could only make small and medium farm tools in the past began to produce diesel engines.

WOOD CARVING

Wood-Carving Flourishes in East China Hsien

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 7, 1972)

an east china county which has been famous for its wood-carvings for over 1,000 years is producing more and better objects of a large variety.

the wood-carvers of tungyang county in chekiang province are now making over 260 kinds of objects in 2,500 patterns, including cabinets, chests, tables, chairs and screens.

tungyang wood-carvings were used in ancient china to decorate palaces, temples, towers and pavilions. some of the best works are still to be found in the peking palace museum, the ling yin monastery in hangchow and other noted buildings. this art in the course of time was extended to the making of screens and many articles for daily use.

drawing on long experience, the tungyang carvers have developed a unique artistic style. they fashion figures and scenery in high relief openwork carving. in recent years they have advanced to multi-layer openwork, which portrays the objects in a still more life-like

way. more than 100 tungyang wood-carvings of elaborate craftsmanship are displayed in the great hall of the people in peking.

tungyang wood-carving fell into general decline before liberation. the people's government revived the art after liberation, in line with chairman mao's principle "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new." it helped the carvers to come together in co-operative groups in 1954 and expand production. then it set up a wood-carving studio in 1958. apart from the 380 carvers in the studio, there are over 500 commune peasants who do wood-carving as sideline work. some wood-carvers have been elected delegates to the provincial people's congress. retired carvers are pensioned.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tungyang carvers made efforts to produce works on contemporary themes by using traditional techniques. these works include "great unity of the world's people" in praise of the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries, and "red flag canal", showing a big irrigation project built by people's communes in central china. with superb workmanship and varied executions, the artists created a series of carvings under the title "places of revolutionary significance", including "shaoshan", "chingkang mountains", "tsunyi", "yenan" and "tien an men". this series pays tribute to the glorious course traversed over half a century by the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao. there are imposing buildings, picturesque mountains and luxuriant woods, and stirring scenes of visitors admiring the historic sites.

the tungyang carvers used to take as their main themes folklore, episodes from ancient history, classic novels and plays, flowers, birds and landscape. acting on chairman mao's teachings "weed through the old to bring forth the new" and "make the past serve the present", they have in recent years tried to interpret the traditional themes from new angles and produced successful works.

VEGETABLE SUPPLIES

Plenty of Vegetables on Shanghai Markets This Winter

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 8, 1972)

Shanghai's 146 markets are well stocked at present with turnips, cauliflower, water dropworts and 50 other varieties of vegetables, which are sold at fairly low prices. hot-house mushrooms, tomatoes and cucumbers are also on sale this winter. a total of 2.5 million kilograms of vegetables are daily sold in this biggest manufacturing centre of china, according to figures released by local commercial departments.

the six million people of shanghai have been getting the bulk of their vegetables from the city's outskirts since 1959. fortyfive of the 197 people's communes on the outskirts have set aside 12,000 hectares of land to grow vegetables.

while achieving a per-hectare grain yield surpassing the six-ton target set by the national programme for agricultural development, the people's communes have raised vegetable output during the past two years, hitting an all-time high last year. output for the first nine months of this year was nearly 16 per cent above that for the same 1971 period.

vegetables are also sent to shanghai's canneries, whose tinned peas, tomatoes, cabbages, onions and other vegetables are sold locally and in other parts of china.

the irrigation works built by the people's communes help raise vegetable output. before liberation, output was very small in the low-lying area where the changcheng commune is farming. after the commune was set up in 1958, the peasants built 16 electrically-operated drainage stations and dredged or opened 18 streams. this transformed the land into fertile vegetable fields. the harvests were good last year, though the locality was affected by a 70-day dry spell in summer and a heavy downpour in autumn.

a 50-year-old vegetable grower made scientific experiments with cadres and other peasants, and successfully prevented potato degeneration. they have raised yield by 30 per cent. another commune have set up dozens of experimental groups in the past few years, trying to breed new vegetable strains, prevent pests and improve cultivation methods. their findings have been applied on a big acreage and increased output.

agro-scientific workers in shanghai often make scientific experiments with vegetable growers. working with the peasants of a commune in paoshan county, they produced a good strain of early-ripening tomatoes, which is hardy to pests and gives 75 tons per hectare, or twice the yield of other local varieties.

IRRIGATION

North China Hsien Adds Irrigation Facilities

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 8, 1972)

a north china county gathered good grain and cotton harvests this year despite the worst drought in decades, thanks to its irrigation facilities.

grain yield on 20,000 hectares rose from 5.25 tons to 6.75 tons per hectare and cotton on 8,600 hectares rose to 0.525 tons per hectare, although there was not sufficient rain from march to september. total grain output reached an all-time high. progress is also reported for forestry, stockbreeding and sideline occupations.

leading members of the party committee and revolutionary committee of luancheng county in hopei province and the production brigades were put in charge of construction of irrigation projects. a mass drive was launched to level farmland and tap underground water while surface water was used to irrigate the fields. the county had drought ten out of the 14 years from 1958 to 1971, although this county is on a plain with plentiful underground water.

chaochuang brigade of touou commune was lagging behind. in the past few years its cadres and members have worked hard in line with chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture". they deep ploughed and levelled 330 hectares of farmland and dug wells. this plus scientific farming made its grain yield jump to 7.5 tons per hectare. the county party committee summed up and spread the brigade's experience. one thousand new wells have since been dug by specialized well-digging teams and peasants, bringing the county's total to 4,100 wells. crops on 28,000 hectares of land were watered ten times with 139 million tons of water from these wells. to develop electric pumping, county-run factories have produced motors and communes and production brigades bought diesel engines. the county this year used 860 diesel engines as against a dozen in 1971.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Condemns US-Thieu Bloody Repression of South Vietnamese Patriots

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1972)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association issued a statement today condemning the u.s.-nguyen van thieu clique for the bloody repression of south vietnamese patriots.

recently, the statement said, the u.s. administration "has unleashed the puppet thieu administration to intensify the bloody repression and white terror against the south vietnamese patriots and peace-loving people.

"these monstrous crimes against the vietnamese people have evoked strong and indignant world condemnation of the u.s. administration and the nguyen van thieu puppet regime."

the statement said: "the secretariat of the a.a.j.a. fully supports the just demands made by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in its statement of december 3, namely, 'the u.s. must stop its aggression, must call an immediate end to the puppet administration's campaign of terror in south viet nam, stop the tortures, ill-treatment and murders of patriots and peace-loving people, whether affiliated or not to revolutionary organisations, including those people opposed to thieu'.

"the a.a.j.a. secretariat wholeheartedly hails the stand taken by the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n. as expressed in the afore-mentioned statement that 'the more obdurately the u.s. persists in its aggression and prolongs the war the heavier will be its defeats. the more frenziedly the puppet nguyen van thieu terrorizes and massacres the people and opposes peace and national concord, the more isolated he will be and the sooner he will be overthrown.'"

AA WRITERS BUREAU

Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Condemns Slaughtering of Patriots in South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1972)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau in a statement here today strongly condemns u.s. imperialism and the nguyen van thieu puppet regime for their crimes of barbarously suppressing and massacring south vietnamese patriots.

the statement says, "the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau, in the name of the revolutionary and progressive afro-asian writers, sternly denounces this fascist atrocity of the u.s.-puppet clique and expresses its deep sympathy to the victimized south vietnamese patriots."

it points out, "at present, the voice of the world people including the u.s. people has become higher and higher for a u.s. halt of its aggressive war in viet nam and an early realization of peace in viet nam. going against the just trend, the thieu puppet regime has inhumanely enforced a white terror and plotted to murder thousands of political detainees prior to the cease-fire. this shows up all the more clearly the reactionary nature of the saigon puppet regime and its scheme to sabotage peace in viet nam.

"it must be pointed out that the u.s. government cannot shirk its due responsibility for the white terror conducted by the thieu clique. saigon and the u.s., one is slave and the other master. the saigon puppet regime is fostered and directed by u.s. imperialism. this is a fact known to all."

the statement says, "at present, the united states has been trying once and again to find excuses for putting off the signing of the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam' already reached between north viet nam and the u.s., in order to provide more conditions and time for the thieu clique to effect their criminal 'security' plan. the u.s. government must immediately stop its aggressive war in viet nam, stop sending arms to the saigon puppet troops, halt the fascist acts of suppression against the patriots carried out by the saigon puppet regime and sign, at an early date, the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam' which has already been reached by north viet nam and the u.s."

the statement says that the south vietnamese people are a heroic people. in order to win independence, freedom and peace, they have been fighting valiantly for a long time.

the nguyen van thieu clique may imprison and slaughter the patriots physically, but they can in no way affect the firm will and determination of the south vietnamese people. wherever there is oppression, there is resistance; and the heavier the oppression is, the stronger the resistance will be. "the fascist atrocities of the saigon puppet regime can only arouse the south vietnamese people to greater hatred and stiffer struggle against them. and the people the world over will all the more firmly support the south vietnamese people's righteous cause."

the statement calls upon "the revolutionary and progressive writers and people in asia and africa to positively respond to the statement (of december 3, 1972) made by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, strongly condemn the u.s.-puppet clique for their barbarous crimes in persecuting the patriots and firmly support the vietnamese people's just struggle till their final victory."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Leader of Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1972)

beqir bakullu, leader of the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, gave a grand farewell banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

the portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the portrait of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha were hung side by side in the brightly-lit banquet hall.

among the guests were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and various general departments of the chinese people's liberation army hsiao ching-kuang, wang shu-sheng,

chang tsai-chien, peng shao-hui, li ta, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, keng piao, fang yi, li chiang and yu chan.

mrs. bakullu was present at the banquet.

also present were comrades hito cako and rahman pertlaku, deputy leaders, and all members of the albanian friendship military delegation; albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and mrs. robo; diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy, and other albanian comrades in peking.

comrades beqir balluku and yeh chien-ying spoke at the banquet.

speaking about the delegation's visit to china, comrade beqir balluku said: "we were warmly welcomed wherever we went. the fraternal chinese people, members of the chinese communist party and workers, peasants and soldiers expressed their love and high respect for the albanian people, the albanian party of labour, the people's army and our respected and beloved leader comrade enver hoxha.

"we met chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying and other leading comrades of the chinese party, state and people's liberation army on several occasions and held talks such as between comrades, brothers and comrades-in-arms cherishing the same ideals."

he said: "during our visit in the people's republic of china, we have seen the entire chinese people in their hundred millions work hard to carry out the general line of the chinese communist party and translate chairman mao's marxist-leninist thought into their spiritual and material strength."

"we have seen fighters and cadres carry out intensive political and military training on drilling grounds and at shooting ranges to constantly improve their military skills and combat ability," he added.

comrade beqir balluku said the delegation would soon leave china, bringing with it the love and militant friendship of the chinese people and heroic army. albania-china friendship was a revolutionary friendship built on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. the people of albania would make further efforts to strengthen and consolidate this friendship.

comrade beqir balluku pointed out: "the present international situation is marked by the following features: the revolutionary movement is in an all-round upsurge, the people of various countries are fighting for their own rights and revolution has become their desire." "however, imperialism and soviet social-imperialism have

not given up their attempts to keep their positions and dominate the world." "while crying for peace and disarmament, they are expanding their armed forces and making secret deals with one another to balance and monopolize various kinds of modern equipment."

"however, the people of various countries cannot be deceived," he declared. "in various regions -- in indo-china and the middle east, and other areas of asia, africa, latin america and europe, the people of various countries are carrying out and strengthening their struggles so as to smash the criminal plans of the two superpowers and defend their own freedom and independence."

in conclusion, comrade balluku said: "we assure you that our two socialist countries of albania and china will, as always, unite still more closely and, in any circumstances and situation, be it shine or rain, will strive for our common ideal -- the triumph of revolution, socialism and communism."

in his speech, comrade yeh chien-ying said: "in the past month and more, the albanian friendship military delegation has visited many places in china to a warm welcome by chinese workers, peasants and soldiers. in his enthusiastic speeches, comrade balluku spoke highly of the achievements made by the chinese people and armymen under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. all this vividly reflects the great friendship between china and albania. this friendship is founded by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and therefore no force can destroy it."

comrade yeh chien-ying said: "we will never forget that we have all along received the powerful support of the albanian party, government, people and army led by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha in our socialist revolution and construction, in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the struggle for the restoration of our legal rights in the united nations. we hereby once again extend to you our heartfelt thanks."

speaking of the present excellent international situation, comrade yeh chien-ying said: "the struggle of the asian, african and latin american people to achieve national liberation and safeguard state sovereignty is mounting daily, and the broad united struggle of the medium and small countries against the power politics and hegemonism of the superpowers is developing in depth. going from bad to worse and besieged by difficulties, imperialism and social-imperialism are finding their going harder and harder. but, their ambitious designs to dominate the world still remain and they will continue to make trouble and sabotage against the revolutionary cause of the people of various countries. the people of various countries will still have twists and turns on their road of advance.

however, the trend of history is irresistible and victory certainly belongs to the people of the world."

comrade yeh chien-ying wished the albanian comrades-in-arms new and greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction, in strengthening national defence and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in fighting imperialism and revisionism.

the speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of china and albania.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. the albanian and chinese comrades-in-arms talked about the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the two countries based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. the band played albanian and chinese tunes in the course of the banquet.

also attending the banquet were leading members of various services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison and other departments concerned, including chou hsi-han, tsao li-huai, chang ta-chih, sung cheng-chih, li chia-yi, lin pin, chen shih-chu, tsui ping, liu hsien-chuan, liu fu-chih, li meng-hua, chou shih-chung, tung chen-piao, hsiao chun-kuang, chen hsien-jui, wan hai-feng, wu chung, tseng shao-tung, li ju-hung, wang ti-kang, chin tao, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping, yang chi, wang hai-ting, po tao, chu kai-yin, kan mai, han hsu and wang ming-hsiu.

Comrade Beqir Balluku's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by beqir balluku, leader of the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence, at the farewell banquet here today:

dear comrade chou en-lai,

dear comrade yeh chien-ying,

dear comrade yao wen-yuan,

dear comrades and comrades-in-arms,

the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania will soon conclude its visit to your great and glorious motherland.

we have visited many cities and areas. in addition to peking, we toured urumchi, shenyang, anshan, talien, changsha, hangchow, shanghai and nanking. we have also been to shaoshan, home village of chairman mao tsetung. we visited army units, factories, people's communes, harbours and schools. we were warmly welcomed wherever we went. the fraternal chinese people, members of the chinese communist party and workers, peasants and soldiers expressed their love and high respect for the albanian people, the albanian party of labour, the people's army and our respected and beloved leader comrade enver hoxha.

we met chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying and other leading comrades of the chinese party, state and people's liberation army on several occasions and held talks such as between comrades, brothers and comrades-in-arms cherishing the same ideals.

we will soon leave mao tsetung's great china with the best, unforgettable impressions.

please allow me, on behalf of the friendship military delegation and in my own name, to extend heartfelt thanks to the fraternal chinese people, the glorious chinese communist party, the chinese people's liberation army and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and beloved friend of the albanian people, for the very warm welcome accorded us.

during our visit in the people's republic of china, we have seen the entire chinese people in their hundred millions work hard to carry out the general line of the chinese communist party and translate chairman mao's marxist-leninist thought into their spiritual and material strength.

the workers, peasants and soldiers have made great achievements in socialist revolution and construction under the slogans of "grasp revolution and promote production", "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "struggle, criticism and transformation".

our delegation's visit to the units of the chinese people's liberation army will be unforgettable. we have seen fighters and cadres carry out intensive political and military training on drilling grounds and at shooting ranges to constantly improve their military skills and combat ability.

the chinese people's liberation army is an army long tested in great people's war; it is founded and led by the glorious chinese communist party and chairman mao tsetung. such an army is an inevitable offspring of the chinese people, a faithful and reliable weapon for the dictatorship of the proletariat, a vigilant defender of the frontiers of its socialist motherland and an important factor in safeguarding peace and security in asia and the rest of the world.

this is precisely how we understand the great fraternal chinese people's liberation army and what we have witnessed during our visit in your country.

the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao tsetung shattered the enemies and conspirators from the right and ultra left, enabled chairman mao tsetung's marxist-leninist line to triumph and heightened the consciousness of the labouring masses. this is an important victory of the chinese people and a great guarantee of a brilliant future for the chinese people.

we will soon leave your great country, bringing with us the love and militant friendship of your people and heroic army. albania-china friendship is a revolutionary friendship built on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. this friendship shortens geographical distance and smashes imperialist and revisionist blockade, intrigue and slander. this friendship fills the enemy of socialism and communism with mortal fear, and our friends and revolutionaries all over the world with boundless delight. in the future, the albanian people will continue to strengthen and consolidate albania-china friendship, which is an inexhaustible source of encouragement to albania's struggle for building socialism and to the fight in all parts of the world for the triumph of marxism-leninism and socialism. our friendship will last forever.

both china and albania follow the principle of self-reliance. the implementation of this principle has promoted albania's socialist construction and mobilized the enthusiasm and creativeness of the labouring masses. albania has already made tremendous achievements and new victories are in store for our people. it is necessary for me to emphatically point out here that the internationalist, selfless help the fraternal people's republic of china gave us and is giving us has been a valuable contribution to the victories our country has won in building socialism and strengthening the defence capabilities. for this, we express our heartfelt gratitude.

the people's republic of china follows a correct and consistent line in its foreign policy, a line which serves its building of socialism and the cause of world revolution. now, the great voice of giant china resounds in all corners of the world. no international issue can be settled without china's participation.

the people's republic of china today is an invincible bulwark of socialism and provides a reliable backing for the people of various countries in their struggle for national rights, freedom and independence.

the present international situation is marked by the following features: the revolutionary movement is in

an all-round upsurge, the people of various countries are fighting for their own rights and revolution has become their desire.

however, imperialism and soviet social-imperialism have not given up their attempts to keep their positions and dominate the entire world. neither in the past, nor in the future, will they change their nature of oppression, aggression and counter-revolution. although they have contradictions, the two superpowers are aligned in carrying out their global strategy of dividing spheres of influence, dominating the world and stamping out struggles for liberation.

the u.s. imperialists and the soviet social-imperialists are both trying hard to create such a illusion: the world seems to be entering a period of peace and security. this trick is designed to deprive the people of various countries of their vigilance. while crying for peace and disarmament, they are expanding their arm forces and making secret deals with one another to balance and monopolize various kinds of modern equipment.

however, the people of various countries cannot be deceived. in various regions -- in indo-china and the middle east, and other areas of asia, africa, latin america and europe, the people of various countries are carrying out and strengthening their struggles so as to smash the criminal plans of the two superpowers and defend their own freedom and independence.

we are glad that the internationalist, revolutionary foreign policies of our two countries have won the support of the overwhelming majority of countries and people.

dear comrades and comrades-in-arms,

at this farewell banquet it is hard to express our feelings and the impressions we have gathered during our visit in your country. as comrades and brothers, we must say frankly and happily to you that your victories in all fields of endeavour are tremendous and inspiring. people's china has undergone fundamental and unprecedented changes. we express once again our congratulations on the victories your have won. we are convinced that the chinese people and the people's liberation army will, as always, carry out the marxist-leninist doctrine and chairman mao's thought and teachings and win still greater new victories to the benefit of your people and revolution.

we assure you that our two socialist countries of albania and china will, as always, unite still more closely and, in any circumstances and situation, be it shine or rain, will strive for our common ideal -- the triumph of revolution, socialism and communism.

please allow me to raise the glass

to the unbreakable and ever-lasting friendship between albania and china,

to the great chinese people,

to the glorious chinese communist party,

to the chinese people's liberation army,

to the health of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader, the great marxist-leninist and the most intimate and the closest friend of the albanian people,

to the health of comrade chou en-lai,

to the health of comrade yeh chien-ying,

to the health of comrade yao wen-yuan, and

to the health of all comrades present here exclamation

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, at the farewell banquet given here this evening by leader of the albanian friendship military delegation beqir balluku:

dear comrade beqir balluku and madame,

dear comrade hito cako,

dear comrade rahman pertlaku,

dear comrade ambassador xhorxhi robo and madame,

dear comrades on the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania,

comrades, comrades-in-arms,

the current visit to china by the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania led by comrade beqir balluku will come to a successful conclusion soon. we are immensely delighted today to attend this grand banquet upon invitation and have another get-together with the albanian comrades-in-arms.

during the delegation's visit in china, comrade chou en-lai and other leading comrades of the chinese party, government and army had cordial meetings on several occasions with the delegation and the two sides held fraternal and sincere talks. together the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms joyously celebrated the glorious festivals of the 60th anniversary of albania's independence and the 28th anniversary of her liberation. in the past month and more, the albanian delegation has visited many places in china to a warm welcome by chinese workers, peasants and soldiers. in his enthusiastic speeches, comrade balluku spoke highly of the achievements made by the chinese people and armymen under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. all this vividly reflects the great friendship between china and albania. this friendship is founded by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and therefore no force can destroy it. the friendship between china and albania has been further strengthened by the visit to china of the albanian friendship military delegation led by comrade beqir balluku, whose glorious mission is now crowned with success.

comrade balluku just now again mentioned china's assistance to albania. chairman mao teaches us that assistance is always mutual. the chinese people have the bounden internationalist obligation to provide, within their ability, assistance to socialist albania to strengthen its economic construction and defence capability. we will never forget that we have all along received the powerful support of the albanian party, government, people and army led by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha in our socialist revolution and construction, in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the struggle for the restoration of our legal rights in the united nations. we hereby once again extend to you our heartfelt thanks.'

comrades, the present international situation is excellent. the struggle of the asian, african and latin american people to achieve national liberation and safeguard state sovereignty is mounting daily, and the broad united struggle of the medium and small countries against the power politics and hegemonism of the superpowers is developing in depth. going from bad to worse and besieged by difficulties, imperialism and social-imperialism are finding their going harder and harder. but, their ambitious designs to dominate the world still remain and they will continue to make trouble and sabotage against the revolutionary cause of the people of various countries. the people of various countries will still have twists and turns on their road of advance. however, the trend of history is irresistible and victory certainly belongs to the people of the world.

dear comrade beqir balluku and all the other comrades on the delegation, you are soon leaving for home.

please convey the cordial regards and best wishes of the chinese communist party, the chinese people and the people's liberation army to the glorious albanian party of labour, the fraternal albanian people and the heroic albanian people's army. we wish the albanian comrades-in-arms new and greater victories in their cause of socialist revolution and construction, in strengthening national defence and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in fighting imperialism and revisionism.

i request you all to raise your glasses

to the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two peoples and the two armies of china and albania,

to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and the intimate and close friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade mehmet shehu,

to the health of comrade beqir balluku and madame,

to the health of comrade hito cako, comrade rahman pertlaku and all the other comrades on the delegation, and

to the health of comrade ambassador xhorxhi robo and madame, and all the other albanian comrades-in-arms present here exclamation

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Visits Central Institute for Nationalities in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1972)

the albanian friendship military delegation with beqir balluku as its leader and hito cako and rahman pertlaku as its deputy leaders visited the central institute for nationalities here today in the company of wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence. it was accorded a warm welcome by the teachers and students of various nationalities.

the institute was alive with a festival atmosphere today. loudspeakers broadcast albanian music. holding red flags, teachers and students in their colourful national costumes lined the gate to greet the arrival of the albanian comrades-in-arms. they shouted slogans and waved bouquets upon the arrival of beqir balluku and other comrades, expressing the profound feelings of the people of various chinese nationalities for the albanian people. beqir balluku and other albanian comrades went to the midst of the well-wishers and cordially shook their hands and talked with them.

in the company of the institute revolutionary committee chairman li li and other leading members, the albanian comrades visited an exhibition on chinese nationalities. they also attended korean and uighur languages classes and watched art students doing rudimentary training for national dances.

teachers and students of the department of arts gave a performance for the albanian comrades. the programme included songs and dances of korean, mongolian, tai and tibetan nationalities as well as albanian songs including "true friends" and "song of friendship". at the end of the performance, the albanian comrades cordially shook hands with the performers, extending congratulations to them. comrade beqir balluku said "thanks" in chinese.

he urged the students to study hard, carry out chairman mao's teachings in various parts of the country and serve the people well after graduation. he asked the students to convey the best regards of the albanian people to the people of various nationalities in china.

speaking on behalf of the teachers and students, comrade li li said: "the visit of the albanian comrades to our institute is a great encouragement to us. we will learn from the heroic albanian people." he asked beqir balluku and other comrades to convey the sincere regards and high tribute of the teachers and students of more than fifty chinese nationalities to the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people and the albanian people's army.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo accompanied the delegation on the visit.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Austria

(NCNA-English Vienna, Dec. 7, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with fu chao-tou as leader and ta chung as deputy leader arrived in innsbruck, capital of tirol province, from paris by train today. it has come to take part in the 34th international table tennis championships in austria this year and pay a friendly visit to this country at the invitation of the austrian table tennis federation.

walter kaftan, vice-president of the tirol federation of table tennis, welcomed the chinese players at the station. chinese ambassador to austria wang yueh-yi who was on a friendly visit in tirol, was also present at the station.

the 34th international table tennis championships will take place from december 8 to 10. taking part are austria, china, denmark, the federal republic of germany, france, italy, yugoslavia, the netherlands, poland, romania, switzerland, czechoslovakia, hungary and the soviet union.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Leader of Greater London Council Leaves China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1972)

sir desmond plummer, leader of the greater london council, and arthur william peterson, director-general of the council, wound up their visit to china and left peking for home by plane this afternoon via shanghai.

they were seen off at the airport by wu teh, chairman, and wang lei, deputy secretary-general, of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry; and yang shou-shan and hsing jen-hsien, leading members of departments concerned under the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

british ambassador to china j.m. addis was present.

sir desmond plummer gave a farewell dinner yesterday evening.

during their stay in peking, the guests visited a factory and places of cultural and historical interests.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Leaves Tantung for Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tantung, Dec. 7, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk left china's border city of tantung for tientsin by special train this afternoon.

among those leaving for tientsin in their party were general duong sam ol, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol, princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife, princess norodom roeungsy and her husband, and prince sisowath methavi.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife wang hsuan-mei, and wang shu-nien and chen hai-lin, leading members of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee and p.l.a. units stationed in tantung.

the railway station was today decorated with red flags and huge streamers reading "salute the heroic, valiant cambodian people engaged exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian people exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

when samdech and madame sihanouk arrived at the station in the company of chen hsi-lien, wang hsuan-mei and wang shu-nien, more than 2,000 well-wishers waved flowers and multi-coloured streamers, sang and danced as they bade farewell to the distinguished guests. samdech and madame sihanouk waved back in acknowledgement.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling accompanied the guests to tientsin.

the tantung municipal revolutionary committee arranged a soiree in honour of the cambodian guests on december 5. accompanied by chen hsi-lien, wang shu-nien, jen kuo-tung and kang mao-chao, samdech and madame sihanouk and others were entertained with a song and dance performance which included "welcome, respected samdech sihanouk" and "long live people's china, long live chairman mao exclamation", a song composed by the samdech.

Samdech Sihanouk Arrives in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 8, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived in the north china port city of tientsin from tantung by special train today. they were warmly welcomed at the railway station by hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and 3,000 local people.

other arrivals included general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol, princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, madame kou roun, prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife, princess norodom roeungsy and her husband, and director of the office of the head of state prince sisowath methavi.

an atmosphere of militant unity of the people of china and cambodia prevailed today on both banks of the haiho river, which runs through the city. the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china fluttered over the railway station.

the special train pulled in at 10:30. the distinguished guests stepped down from the train amid the sound of drums and cymbals and shouting of slogans. hsieh hsueh-kung and others cordially shook hands with them. children presented samdech and madame sihanouk with flowers.

the distinguished guests then went round to meet the welcomers on the platform and in the station compound. filled with joy and clad in colourful costumes the workers, children and art workers waved bouquets and streamers, performed dances and shouted slogans, expressing the sincere friendship of the tientsin people for the cambodian people. the slogans included: "a warm welcome to cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" "firmly support the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation" samdech and madame sihanouk and other distinguished guests waved back in acknowledgement.

among the welcoming crowd were leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tientsin wu tai, wang yi, wang man-tien and wang yuan-ho, as well as professor chu hsien-yi.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling accompanied the cambodian guests to tientsin.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Kuo Mo-jo, Liu Hsi-yao Visit French Scientific and Technical Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, visited the french scientific and technical exhibition here this afternoon in the company of french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and fernand cornil, cultural attache of the french embassy.

"the exhibition will help enhance the understanding and friendship between the scientists and people of china and france," said kuo mo-jo to french friends during the visit.

they were accompanied also by leading members of chinese departments yang chi, hsiang chien, chu chuan-hsien, hu shu-tu, shih lin-feng and chen ta-yuan.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Paris for Austria

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 6, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with fu chao-lou as leader and ta chung as deputy leader left here by train today for a friendly visit to austria. the team had been here for the 22nd french international table tennis championships.

seeing the chinese players off at the railway station were jean brantschen, permanent secretary of the french table tennis federation, and yu meng-hsin, cultural counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

before its departure, the team attended a reception given by the french table tennis federation in honour of the foreign teams taking part in the 22nd championships.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Mayor of Marseille

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with gaston defferre, mayor of marseille, and all members of the visiting french delegation he is leading.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h was present.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including hsieh li, hu shu-tu, chien chang-kuei and hsu wei-chin.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Japanese Fishermen's Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1972)

chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng here this evening met with the japan-china friendship fishermen's group with torakichi nakanishi as its leader and takenori furuno as its secretary general.

present were pao kuang-tsung, vice-president of the china fishery association, and li yung-kai, ma ling, huang ke-hsiu and wang kuei-tsai of the association.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Government Trade and Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1972)

khalid sulaiman al adsani, kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry, and some members of the kuwaiti government trade and economic delegation led by him left here by air today for a visit to kwangchow.

they were seen off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo and chen chieh, chinese minister and vice-minister of

foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chou chueh, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry; li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of other departments concerned.

present were kuwaiti ambassador to china abdulhamid al-buaijan, diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china and head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

the other members of the delegation, who will leave here for home tomorrow via shanghai, were also present at the airport.

wang ming-chun, deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, is accompanying minister al-adsani to kwangchow.

during their stay in peking, the distinguished kuwaiti guests visited the art handicrafts exhibition, the palace museum and the great wall.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Leader of Korean Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1972)

pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic people's republic of korea and leader of the korean government trade delegation, arrived here by train today.

he was greeted at the railway station by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, lu wei-chao, director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry, li ying-kuei, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in korea, and leading members of departments concerned.

also present were li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, as well as cha song bom, acting director of the economic planning bureau of the korean ministry of foreign trade and deputy leader of the korean government trade delegation, and all members of the delegation, who arrived in peking earlier.

Korean Government Trade Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the korean government trade delegation with pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic people's republic of korea, as its leader, and cha song bom, acting director of the economic planning bureau of the ministry of foreign trade, as its deputy leader.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

present were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang pin and tuan shao-ming, as well as li ying-kuei, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in pyongyang.

minister pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister pang tae ryul proposed toasts at the banquet. both talked about the militant friendship cemented in blood by the people of the two countries in the protracted struggle against imperialism. they expressed the conviction that this friendship and the sino-korean economic cooperation and trade relations would continue to grow.

1972-1973 Sino-KoreanExecutive Plan for Public Health Cooperation Signed

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 7, 1972)

the 1972-1973 executive plan for cooperation in public health between the ministries of public health of the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea was signed here this evening by li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and han hong sop, first vice-minister of public health of korea.

present at the signing ceremony were pae yong jae, deputy director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs of korea, liu chun-pei, first secretary of the chinese embassy to d.p.r.k., and others.

Korean Ice Hockey Delegation Welcomed at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1972)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the communist party of china, li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and jin sang gyoun, leader of the ice hockey delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea, this evening attended a welcome ceremony in honour of the visiting korean ice hockey delegation and watched a friendly match between chinese and korean players.

the ceremony was arranged by the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china.

present were also hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here.

before the welcome ceremony, chi teng-kuei, li ching-chuan and others met and had a cordial and friendly talk with delegation leader jin sang gyoun.

the capital indoor stadium this evening was filled with an atmosphere of militant friendship between the chinese and korean people and sportsmen. at the backdrop of the rostrum were hung a portrait of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and a portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, flanked by the national flags of korea and china. huge streamers were hung on the walls, reading "a warm welcome to the ice hockey delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea exclamation" "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people exclamation"

when the ice hockey players of the two countries skated into the arena, the 16,000 spectators warmly applauded. the band played the national anthems of korea and china. the players of the two countries exchanged souvenirs.

chi teng-kuei, li ching-chuan, jin sang gyoun, hyun jun keuk and other comrades stepped down the rostrum into the court and shook hands with the players of the two countries. together they posed for pictures.

the visiting korean ice hockey delegation bring with them the profound feelings of the korean people and sportsmen for the chinese people and sportsmen. it provides a good opportunity for the chinese ice hockey players to learn from their korean counterparts. the fighting will and scrappy attacks displayed by players of both sides won round after round of applause.

present were also leading members of departments concerned including lu wei-chao, hsiang chien and wan ssu-yuan.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ministers of Foreign Trade Visit Polish Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1972)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-minister of building materials pai hsiang-yin and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries tsou tung visited the polish exhibition of building and mining machinery and engines here today.

polish ambassador to china f. stachowiak, head of the polish exhibition group b. perkowski and commercial counsellor of the polish embassy here t. kowalski accompanied the chinese ministers on a round of the exhibition and explained to them the merits of some of the exhibits.

polish technicians also operated a crane, an excavator and other machines for the visitors.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chi Teng-kuei, Keng Piao, Ni Chih-fu Meet and Fete Romanian Trade Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1972)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and ni chih-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, this evening met and feted all members of the delegation of the romanian general trade union confederation led by gheorghe petrescu, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and vice-chairman of the central council of the confederation. the meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

romanian ambassador to china n. gavrilescu was present.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including jen yun-chung, chang hsiang-shan and ou tang-liang.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Huang Hua Speaks on Namibia

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 6, 1972)

chinese representative huang hua made a speech this afternoon at the united nations security council during the debate on the question of namibia. full text of the speech reads as follows:

mr. president:

the chinese delegation has listened to the speeches of many representatives. now we would like to state our views on the question of namibia.

the chinese delegation has had serious skepticism about the policy of the united nations having "dialogue" with the south african authorities. that was why we did not participate in the voting on security council resolution 309 last february and resolution 319 last august after having stated our position. the facts have proved that the south african authorities have no intention to make the slightest change in their reactionary position on namibia. far from yielding any positive result, the "dialogue" is being exploited by the south african authorities. while stepping up their reactionary "bantustan" policy and intensifying their colonialist rule, the south african authorities are now trying to use their "dialogue" with the united nations to obtain u.n. recognition of their "bantustan" policy and legalize their illegal rule in namibia.

the relevant u.n. resolutions point out in explicit terms that south africa's occupation of namibia is illegal and that the south african authorities must immediately withdraw all their military and police forces as well as their administration. however, during the "dialogue", the south african prime minister arrogantly asserted that "once the necessary conditions are established and the inhabitants have had more administrative and political experience", a discussion of the "interpretation of south africa's policy of self-determination and independence"

could be held with better results. if such nonsense is accepted, would it not constitute a legalization of the south african authorities' occupation of namibia? would it not lead to a total abandonment of the namibian people's sacred right of self-determination and independence to the south african racists? this is indeed an insult to the people of namibia, the rest of africa and the whole world exclamation what qualifications do the most reactionary and fatuous racist authorities of south africa have to "train" and "educate" others? we believe that the industrious and courageous namibian people are fully entitled to determine their own destiny and have all the capabilities and wisdom to manage their own country. the south african authorities allege that the namibian people do not have administrative and political experience. this is a vilification habitually used by the colonialists and racists against the asian, african and latin american peoples for the purpose of depriving the local people of the their right to independence and prolonging their brutal colonialist and racist rule.

the relevant u.n. resolutions clearly point out that namibia's national unity and territorial integrity must be preserved and the south african authorities' "bantustan" policy of divide-and-rule must be opposed. during the "dialogue" the south african prime minister said that "experience in self-government was an essential element for eventual self-determination... this could best be achieved on a regional basis". what is "self-determination" on a regional basis? it means continued pursuance of the "bantustan" policy to deal with the namibian people's liberation struggle by means of divide-and-rule. but the south african authorities do not rest at that. they further propose to establish a so-called federation on the basis of "bantustan" under the unified leadership of the south african prime minister. that is a demand not only for u.n. endorsement of their "bantustan" policy but also for u.n. recognition of the prime minister of the south african colonialist and racist regime as the legal head of namibia. we absolutely cannot agree to this. the south african prime minister also plays the trick of forming what he calls an advisory council. what kind of stuff is the advisory council? it will be nothing but a hired tool made of some white racists and puppets to be designated by the south african prime minister.

the relevant u.n. resolutions clearly point out that the namibian people are entitled to inviolable political rights and basic human rights and that the south african authorities must abrogate their repressive laws and decrees and release the detained political prisoners. over the past nine months the south african authorities have taken no measure whatsoever in this direction. on the contrary, they have reinforced various repressive measures and policies of apartheid. a great number of freedom

fighters for the independence of namibia have been slain, imprisoned or exiled. the namibian people have been deprived of all basic rights. during the recent "dialogue", the south african authorities said that they could examine the possibility of removing restrictions on the freedom of movement and that they were in agreement that there should be "legitimate" political activity, including freedom of speech and the holding of meetings. please note the word "legitimate". in the eyes of the south african authorities, the namibian people's struggle for independence has always been "illegitimate". what they mean by "legitimate" is that the namibian people must allow themselves to be manipulated by the south african authorities at will and accept the latter's reactionary rule; all acts to the contrary are illegitimate and must be suppressed. it is quite strange that these spurious and deceptive promises given by the south african authorities should be described as positive elements in the report. moreover, the "self-government" and "regional basis" as advocated by the south african authorities which are in fact synonyms of "bantustan" are, however, regarded as "acceptable in principle". is this not a total negation through the instrumentality of the united nations of the correct resolutions on namibia adopted by the united nations in recent years? is this not a forthright denial of the principles of self-determination and independence enshrined in the u.n. charter?

in the opinion of the chinese delegation, the "dialogue" has created confusion within and outside the united nations, and it has been used by the south african authorities to extricate themselves from their political isolation and mollify their condemnation by the people of various countries. it has brought adverse effect on the namibian people's struggle for liberation. the south african authorities are vigorously trumpeting that as a result of the "dialogue" they "had repaid maximum benefits with minimum concessions". does this not call for deep thought?

the chinese delegation shares the views indicated by many other delegations that the report of the secretary general's representative and the proposal for continued "dialogue" are unacceptable. in the circumstances in which there is no change whatsoever in the south african authorities' persistence in their reactionary rule over namibia and in their contempt for the charter principles and the relevant u.n. resolutions, it is indeed hardly understandable what is the positive meaning for continued "dialogue" with the south african authorities. therefore, basing itself on our consistent stand on this question, the chinese delegation has decided not to participate in the voting on the draft resolution before us.

we wish also to point out that both the present report of the secretary general's representative to the security council and the report of last july to the council are oversimplified in the portion about their talks with the prime minister and foreign minister of south africa.

the security council obviously will find it difficult to take this as a basis for considering such a serious political problem of major importance. we would request that the verbatim record of the talk between ambassador escher and the south african authorities be submitted promptly to the security council. we think our request is not unreasonable and there should be no difficulty in meeting this request.

thank you.

Huang Hua Fetes Representatives of Asian Countries

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 6, 1972)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation to the 27th session of the united nations general assembly and permanent representative to the u.n., gave a dinner in new york this evening in honour of the representatives of some asian countries to the u.n. general assembly.

among the guests were hamilton shirley amerasinghe, chairman of the delegation of sri lanka; shailendra kumar upadhyay, vice-chairman of the delegation of nepal; u lwin, chairman of the delegation of burma; zenon rossides, vice-chairman of the delegation of cyprus; h.m.a. zakaria, vice-chairman of the delegation of malaysia; anand panyarachun, vice-chairman of the delegation of thailand; sangye penjor, vice-chairman of the delegation of bhutan; a. kamil, representative of indonesia; shunmugam jayakumar, vice-chairman of the delegation of singapore; and habibullah karzay, representative of afghanistan.

chinese representatives chen chu, wang jun-sheng and pi chi-lung were also present.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Scientists in Boston

(NCNA-English Boston, Dec. 6, 1972)

the chinese scientists delegation yesterday concluded its four-day visit here, the fourth stop of its u.s. tour since november 20.

during its stay here, the delegation visited harvard university, the oldest u.s. college founded in 1636, and the massachusetts institute of technology which was chartered in 1861 and is now one of the largest scientific research centers in the united states.

accompanied by leading members and professors of harvard university, the chinese visitors toured its science center and laboratories of computation and bio-chemistry. they also attended a discussion on trends in computation and communication.

professor jerome cohen of east asian legal studies entertained the chinese guests at luncheon at harvard law school. cohen visited china earlier this year.

the chinese scientists were greeted at the massachusetts institute of technology by president jerome b. wiesner, chancellor paul e. gray and provost walter a. rosenblith. the visitors made rounds of laboratories in three groups to see the research findings of their american colleagues. on behalf of both the massachusetts institute of technology and harvard university professor victor weisskoph, head of the physics department of the institute, presented many publications to the chinese guests. pei shih-chang, head of the chinese delegation, expressed thanks for their warm reception.

in honour of the chinese scientists, a reception was jointly given here on december 3 by the american academy of arts and sciences, harvard university and the massachusetts institute of technology. some 200 distinguished scientists, scholars and other prominent figures were present.

the reception was also an occasion for the reunion of some old chinese and american friends who recalled the days spent in each other's country. toasts were repeatedly proposed to the development of scientific and cultural exchanges between the two countries and to the further strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples.

addressing the reception, president jerome wiesner of the massachusetts institute of technology hoped that the visit of the chinese scientists represented just the first of an endless number of exchanges.

professor harvey brooks, president of the american academy of arts and sciences and dean of engineering and applied physics at harvard university, in his speech said that several of his colleagues at harvard had visited china in the past months. he knew how much impressed they were with china's progress in science and technology, and particularly its success in applying the fruits of science to the benefit of the people.

professor phillip morrison of the physics department of the massachusetts institute of technology, in his speech at the reception expressed the belief that the days would not be far off when the obstacles standing in the way of exchanges between the american and chinese peoples were removed.

in reply, pei shih-chang said that there had been a long history of exchanges between the scientists and between the people of the two countries. american friends' visits to china in the past two years had not only enhanced the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples, but also strengthened the links between the scientists of the two countries. he wished that the friendship between the peoples and scientists of the two countries would steadily grow.

the chinese scientists also visited some historical sites here where the american independence war was started some two hundred years ago.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Ministers Receive Chinese Bank Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Dec. 7, 1972)

zambian minister of finance mwanakatwe and minister of trade and industry soko yesterday morning separately received the delegation of the bank of china headed by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank, and had friendly and cordial conversations with the delegation.

present on the two occasions were chibwe, permanent secretary, mapara, assistant secretary, of the ministry of finance; and falinda, under-secretary of the ministry of trade and industry.

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy yu pao-sen were also present.

permanent secretary of the ministry of finance chibwe gave a reception in honour of the chinese delegation yesterday evening.

permanent secretary of the ministry of defence bowa, permanent secretary of the ministry of labour and social services nyirongo, permanent secretary of the ministry of lands and national resources nkhomo, governor of the bank of zambia bitweel kuwani, general manager of the bank of zambia jere, and other government officials were present.

chinese ambassador li chiang-fen and counsellors of the chinese embassy lin sung and yu pao-sen were also present.

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* NATIONAL *
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NEW CADRES

The CCP Chuchou Hsien Committee Pays Attention To Carrying Out Policy Education on New Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, December 6, 1972) The CCP Chuchou Hsien Committee, Hunan Province, is paying attention to carrying out education in Party policy on the new cadres and helping them to strengthen their regard for Party policy so that they may better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Last April the hsien Party committee received a letter from a committee member of the hsien Party committee who was not separated from production reflecting problems encountered in the implementation of Party policy in the production brigade she was with and earnestly requesting the hsien Party committee to help solve them. The letter from this new cadre received the attention of the hsien Party committee. While the hsien Party committee sent someone to provide her with concrete assistance, leading members at the same time also went separately below to some of the communes and production brigades to carry out investigation on the state of policy implementation by the new cadres. They learned that although the work enthusiasm and work zeal of many new cadres was high, they were invariably unable to draw a line of distinction between right and wrong and even replaced policy with what they felt to be right because of their lack of familiarity with Party policies and lack of practical experience in the implementation of policy.

In the light of this situation, the hsien Party committee, through Party committees at various levels, held study classes for the new cadres, called meetings on the study and implementation of policies, and by means of putting into practice the method of having the old lead the new, organized experienced cadres and new cadres at every level to go together deep into the frontline

of the three great revolutionary movements to provide concrete guidance to the new cadres in practical work, to help them raise their policy level and train their ability to work independently.

Principal leading comrades of the hsien Party committee have personally led new cadres from hsien organs deep into the basic level to settle down. The 170 new cadres working in the ch'ü and communes are led separately by the principal leading members of the ch'ü and communes to selected spots in 64 production brigades or to take part in the struggle-criticism-transformation in the communes. When principal responsible members at various levels visited the area, they would also lead the new cadres to the whole area to investigate into the condition of policy implementation, to study problems in policy implementation and to grasp the work of implementing policies properly.

One of the new cadres in the standing committee of the hsien Party committee went with the deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee to Hungt'ang production brigade of T'aihu commune to settle down. In implementing economic policies for the countryside, they discovered that the policy of equal pay for men and women was not properly implemented. This deputy secretary thereupon studied together with the new cadre the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the emancipation of women, as well as relevant provisions in the economic policy of the Party, let him go among the masses to hold symposiums and analyze typical examples together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and in the manner of dissecting a sparrow, directed him concretely to implement the policy properly in the production brigade.

Following that, he again let him lead an investigation team to more than 40 production brigades in over ten communes in succession to carry out on-the-spot investigations extensively, enabling him to deepen his understanding and obtain first-hand information. This provided the hsien Party committee with a basis for directing work, and pushed forward the implementation of the policy of equal pay for men and women in the whole hsien.

Huanglung commune is an advanced unit in forestry production in the whole hsien. In the past several years, it has set up more than 20 forestry farms in the commune and its production brigades, built collectively over 38,000 mow of forests, and reformed a large tract of the remains of a forest.

With the development of collective forestry industry, is there any need to pay attention to implementing the policy of planting trees on the four sides by commune members? Some hold that the planting of trees on odd bits of vacant ground by commune members is an "appendage to capitalism" and should be excised and not permitted to remain. A new cadre of the commune working at the spot, on hearing this kind of theory, thought it made sense, and because of that, was not resolute enough in implementing this policy.

Upon discovering that, the secretary of the Party committee of the commune helped him to study the policy of the Party with reference to the struggle between the two lines in forestry production in the commune itself as well as his own personal experience, carried out education to enlighten him, and

enabled him to realize that "within the scope permitted by the Party, encouraging the commune members to plant trees on vacant ground is no 'appendage' to capitalism, but on the contrary, it is a concrete manifestation of concern for the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. If the policy is not conscientiously implemented, it could be harmful to the interests of the people and detrimental to the development of collective production." Having understood this, the new cadre was able to propagate the policy of the Party enthusiastically and implement the policy concretely and completely.

The CCP Chuchou Hsien Committee lays emphasis on implementing Party policy as an important part of the testing of new cadres, and directs them to sum up regularly the positive as well as negative aspects of their experience, to oppose erroneous tendencies and to implement correctly the policies of the Party.

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OLD CADRES

Make Rational Arrangements for the Bold Use of Old Cadres With Rich Leadership Experience

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, December 6, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must know how to use cadres well," the CCP Wuchiang Hsien Committee, Kiangsu Province, has made rational arrangements to use old cadres with rich leadership experience boldly, and by letting them play their hardcore role to the full in the leading body, has developed the excellent situation in the whole hsien.

After its establishment in 1970, the new CCP Wuchiang Hsien Committee made a serious examination of the state of implementation of the Party's cadre policy, and arrived at the conclusion that: Old cadres with rich leadership experience are valuable assets of the Party and the state. After tempering in the great cultural revolution, there is a great improvement in their awareness of line struggle and continuing the revolution. Because of that, rational arrangements should be made to use the old cadres boldly and exploit their activism fully, for that is an important problem in the all-round implementation of the Party's cadre policy.

After making repeated investigation and study of the old cadres in the whole hsien, the hsien Party committee, apart from using the old cadres of various communes boldly, has also sent some of those with an intimate knowledge of agricultural production to reinforce the leadership ranks in the communes in order to strengthen leadership over agricultural production. At present, of the secretaries and deputy secretaries in 23 communes in the hsien, more than 20 are old cadres who have been in charge of leadership work at the basic level since the period of the land reform.

Having rationally deployed these old cadres in leadership posts, the CCP Wuchiang Hsien Committee encourages them to be daring in their work, and to promote their activist role fully. In the course of leading agricultural production, old cadre Ch'ien Chü-lin has made some mistakes in the past. Afterward, he arrived at the backward Pach'e commune of the hsien as secretary of the Party committee. With the help of the hsien Party committee, he studied conscientiously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, correctly accepted the lesson of the experience of his mistakes, and was daring in his work. Uniting with the "squad members" of the Party committee, he actively developed a struggle in the economic sphere and pushed forward the implementation of the economic policies of the Party for the countryside.

He also went personally below to the production brigade to settle down, labored and consulted with the poor and lower-middle peasants, summed up in succession the experience of transforming low-yield production brigades and low-yield fields for timely popularization in the whole commune, and enabled

this commune to change its backward physiognomy quickly and become an advanced typical example of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" in the whole hsien.

After becoming the secretary of the Party committee of Wanp'ing commune, and for the sake of developing agricultural production as quickly as possible, old cadre Hsü Chih-liang carried out an all-round investigation and study on the particularities as well as weak links in the development of agricultural production, and together with members of the Party committee, led the commune members to implement conscientiously the "8-Character Charter" for agriculture, and carried out scientific farming.

Several years ago, in the planting of double-crop in this commune, we were always short of seedlings or they were only sparsely planted. This year, Hsü Chih-liang went deep into the production brigade, and together with the masses, ransacked the granary for weighing, made adjustments to make up the supply of grain seed, and to insure a definite supply of seeds. After seeding, he also examined the seedlings, and to replenish the seed grains in time so as to insure an ample supply of seedlings. This year, the whole commune has for the first time succeeded in having enough seedlings for close planting.

In the light of the habit of crude farming practiced in many production teams, he has mobilized the masses to accumulate and make fertilizer in a big way, and strengthened field management. In that way, the single crop of early paddy in Wanp'ing commune this year showed an increase of more than 10 percent over that of the last year.

The old cadres of Wuchiang hsien are enthusiastically helping the new cadres to grow up healthily. Not long ago, the hsien Party committee transferred Fei Fu-liang, a young cadre who used to work in the hsien organ, to be the deputy secretary of the Party committee of T'aoyüan commune. Old cadre T'u Liu-sheng, the secretary of the Party committee of this commune, enthusiastically helped this cadre to acquaint himself with the situation and to master the methods of agricultural technique and management.

There are many varieties of rice. During autumn ripening time, they went together to the seed fields of the three production brigades with the most flourishing growth to carry out on-the-spot inspections of the various varieties for comparative analysis which enabled Fei Fu-liang to master the characteristics of fine seed strains and the law governing their growth. The three ripening system of crop rotation is more complicated. They again went together to Kuangfu No. 9 production team to carry out careful study on seed varieties and crop rotation in more than 140 mow of the production team, and drew up a rational distribution plan. With the help of the old cadre Fei Fu-liang made very rapid progress, and gradually accumulated rich practical experience in leading agricultural production.

Because of the rational arrangement made by the CCP Wuchiang Hsien Committee for the bold use of old cadres, the new and old cadres are united as one, and they are leading the masses in arduous struggle and stimulating the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement in the whole hsien.

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Battling Vigorously on the Frontline of Revolution and Production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changchun, December 6, 1972) Many old cadres of the Changchun Railway Sub-Bureau under the Shenyang Railway Bureau are battling vigorously on the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles and making contributions toward the development of the excellent overall situation in revolution and production.

The section of the line controlled by the Changchun Railway Sub-Bureau is situated on the main northeastern railway system--the Changchun-Dairen line and the Changchun-Harbin line, and transportation load is very heavy. Cadres formerly in charge of leadership work in units from the station and section upward in the sub-bureau were mostly cadres who took up the work during the period of the democratic revolution or were promoted from among the ranks of workers in the initial period of the liberation who had acquired full and rich practical experience through long revolutionary struggle and work. Especially after tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, there has been a great improvement in the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of many of the old cadres.

Conscientiously implementing the cadre policy of the Party, Party committees at various levels in the sub-bureau have placed these old cadres in leading positions at various levels in the sub-bureau and let them play their hardcore role in revolution and production. At present, of the 110 and more leading cadres, some more than 90 percent are engaged in leadership work in leading bodies at various levels in the sub-bureau.

After taking up their new leadership posts, these old cadres by reading and studying conscientiously and summing up the positive as well as negative aspects of historical experience in the struggle between the two lines, have further drawn a line of distinction between right and wrong, and strengthened their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Changchun Railway Station under this sub-bureau is an old cadre. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because of the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of "production comes first," for a time he grasped only production and neglected the question of orientation and line. Later, again influenced by such fallacies as "politics can overrule anything" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, he slackened leadership over production which for a time caused transport production to remain in a passive stage.

In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, by conscientiously studying the theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on relations between politics and economy, he summed up the lesson of his own experience on this problem, and increased his ability to distinguish between true and false

Marxism. With proletarian politics in command, he actively studied and solved problems that appeared in enterprise management.

Owing to the influence of anarchist ideas among some of the people in the station, for a time transportation schedules were not heeded and consequently orderly transportation was affected. Upon discovering this problem, he proposed that the revolutionary committee of the railway station should organize the workers to wage an in-depth criticism of anarchism, adopted measures to strengthen such production command offices responsible for transportation schedules, etc., and enabled a normal production order to be established in the railway station.

From January to October this year, this station has, under the condition of a 23 percent increase in transportation over the corresponding period last year, overfulfilled in an all-round manner various targets of the state, and brought about the appearance of a new situation in high quality and efficiency.

Many of the old cadres of the Changchun Railway Sub-Bureau are energetically making use of their long acquired experience to solve some major problems in transport production. Once, an obstruction appeared in Szup'ing station, an important marshalling yard belonging to this sub-bureau, and if the problem was not solved at once, it could seriously affect transport production in the whole bureau.

Some of the people were of the opinion that the phenomenon of obstruction was caused by too many trains passing through and the shortage of tracks, and they should apply to the superstructure for permission to make some of the train by-pass Szup'ing to reduce the congestion at this station. The leading cadre in charge of production in the sub-bureau used to be the station master in Szup'ing for three years, and had more experience in organizing transport production. He was of the opinion that by doing so it would not only increase the load on neighboring stations, but also be inconsistent with the spirit of the general line of socialist construction.

On the basis of his many years of work experience in Szup'ing station, he proposed tapping the potentials within the station to solve the problem of obstructions. Later, by going deep into Szup'ing station for an on-the-spot investigation, he looked up old workers to acquaint himself with conditions, very quickly discovered the key to the problem of obstructions. Traffic was not only not reduced but an increase instead in the traffic passing through the station to guarantee the need of industrial and agricultural development.

The old cadres of this sub-bureau always pay attention to overcoming empiricism in work, to give play to the style of modesty and prudence, and to learn modestly from the masses, and that has enabled leadership work to become more active. Some of the old cadres among the members of the Party committee of the Szup'ing engineering section have been working in the section for many years, and are more familiar with the line, the equipment and the personnel. Nevertheless, they never relied on their former experience in doing work.

In the early part of this year, after receiving a directive from the Party committee of the sub-bureau on strengthening enterprise management and improving the quality of the line, shouldered their rice sack, and braving the snow and cold, led the workers to carry out inspection on the more than 100 kilometers of line, the 70-plus bridges and culvert, and the several hundred switches one by one, and drew up a plan for maintenance and repair based on the results of the finding.

Since this year, this engineering section has repaired over 100 kilometers of lines, 150 kilometers of tracks, 60 cross-sections and more than 30 kilometers of drainage installations, brought the whole project up to standard, and is commended by the upper levels.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CHILDREN

Everyone Shows Concern Over the Growth of Young People

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 7, 1972)

Every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, the extracurricular activities of young people in Tunghu Street, Canton municipality, appear to be particularly brisk. With the help and under the guidance of tutors outside the school, more than 4,000 young students are seriously reviewing their lessons or developing various cultural and sport activities in the homes of residents or out in the open.

The educational organization outside the school of Tunghu Street was set up in the summer of 1969, and there are at present over 380 tutors. Currently, apart from carrying out education in ideology and political line on the students, eight programs including basketball, football, badminton, table tennis, dancing, library service, science and technology, and small factories have been inaugurated to enrich and add color to extracurricular activities.

Listen to Revolutionary Stories Told by Old Workers

In the Party committee of the No. 7 residential ch'ü, more than 50 youngsters listened raptly to the story of "Catching a Mouse," a tale of how a red young fighter cleverly escaped from the clutches of a landlord told by retired worker Hsieh Han.

In July this year, the neighborhood Party committee held a training class for spare-time story-tellers, and invited old story-teller Hu Ch'ien-li to teach everybody the art of telling revolutionary stories. Hsieh Han was one of the most active trainees in the study class. He studied diligently day and night, and also accompanied Hu Ch'ien-li many times on his performance tour, and mastered the art of telling revolutionary stories well.

In order to tell the story "Catching a Mouse" properly, Hsieh Han became so absorbed that he neglected his sleep and meals, and by practicing over and over again, was able to take the stage very quickly, and was welcomed by the revolutionary people and the youngsters. When Hsieh Han tells his story, he is able to add color and sound and make the story sound convincing and exciting, which is why people gave him the "nickname" of "Hsieh Pai-li" in fun.

Some of the people asked him why he took such an interest in telling revolutionary stories. He replied, "We must occupy the forum of telling revolutionary stories, for we cannot afford to see the young people being poisoned by the class enemy without doing anything about it. Perhaps you have not yet forgotten the evil element dragged out from the residential ch'ü during the 'one-strike, three-oppose' movement. He was specially using the pretext of telling stories after meals to increase his pernicious influence. At present, we are recapturing this position, and the heroic feats of Iron Man Wang, Lei Feng and Chin Hsün-hua are being widely circulated. The youngsters

are emulating these heroic figures and the doing of good deeds has become a practice. What a great transformation has taken place!

Meaningful Scientific and Technical Group Activities

The activities of the scientific and technical group of the No. 5 residential ch'ü are sponsored by retired engineer Ch'en Ta-sheng, and the main activity is the making of model airplanes. One day, the center of activity of this scientific and technical group was in the sports ground of the No. 57 Middle School. The tutor, holding the model of a wooden plane for use with a catapult first answered questions on such matters as the theory of flight and the building of airplanes, and then inspected one by one the models made by the students themselves. After that, a demonstration began, and the tiny plane with the help of the catapult action of rubber bands was shot into the air, soaring freely like an eagle in the blue sky turning round and round in circles. It was very exciting to watch. By means of making the model airplane, the students have acquired some scientific knowledge as well as an understanding of the importance of learning socialist cultural knowledge, and that has raised the consciousness of everyone to study conscientiously and diligently for the revolution.

A Retired Old Professor Teaches Foreign Language

In the study group of the No. 2 residential ch'ü, a white-haired old man was conscientiously helping more than ten school children review their English lesson. He set the pace in reading out sentence by sentence, and when the students could read correctly some of the words which were more difficult to pronounce, a smile would appear on his face.

This old man is Wu Yao-ming, a former professor of Chungnan Mining Institute. Although Professor Wu has retired, he is nevertheless very concerned over the growth of the young children, and in order to help them master socialist cultural lesson well, he has voluntarily taken over the work of teaching English outside the school.

One day, he learned that young Ch'en, who happened to be living nearby, was unable to catch up in his study of English. He was a difficult child, and both the parents and the teacher did not know what to do with him, so Professor Wu called at the house to teach and help young Ch'en with his English. At the beginning, young Ch'en paid no attention to his lesson, but Professor Wu did not despair. Each day he went to his home to give tutoring, and by patiently explaining to the lad the reason for studying a foreign language well for the people, taught him to appreciate the finer points of English. After a period of patient tutoring, there has been a marked improvement in young Ch'en, and he is now able to catch up with the study of his classmates. (The joint reporting team of Tungshan ch'ü, Canton municipality)

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CENTRALIZED LEADERSHIP

Apply the Party's Lines and Guidelines in Unifying Thinking and Unifying Action

- Strengthen the Party's centralized leadership and boost understanding acquired in the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture and stock-raising

by

The Party Committee of Silingol League

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 7, 1972)

In the practical struggle in the past one year and more, we have seen more clearly that only by strengthening centralized Party leadership can we give a boost to the rapid advance of revolution and construction. The problem of centralized Party leadership is inseparable from the Party's political line. Only if we, guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought, unify the thinking of Party committee members and members of Party organizations at various levels and all the ranks of Party members and carry out thoroughly the Party's basic line for the socialist historical period, the general line for socialist construction and the general guideline for the development of the national economy, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," can we provide a better impetus for the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture and stock-raising.

Guide But Not Monopolize Everything

When the new Party committee of our League was first established, some comrades took the practice of centralized Party leadership as just a problem of organization and system of work. Some comrades held that to strengthen centralized Party leadership was to have several members of the Party committee monopolize everything. Due to one-sided understanding, these comrades were at one time wholly occupied with business affairs and acted passively.

After discovering this situation, the Party committee of the League organized everyone to study writings by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on Party leadership and criticize the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of interfering with and disrupting Party leadership and to set forth the problems existing in centralized leadership since the establishment of the Party committee of the League and raise them to the high plane of the line for an analysis. After study, everyone realized that to exercise exclusive control over all matters important and trivial and equate leadership over everything with a monopoly on everything is not a way to strengthen Party leadership but a manifestation of weakened Party leadership.

The Party committee is the combat command headquarters in the three major revolutionary movements. This is not to say that the Party committee is to

monopolize various concrete tasks in the three major revolutionary movements. In strengthening Party leadership, the most important thing is to adhere to the Party's lines, guidelines and policies. In arranging tasks and inspecting work in various departments and on various fronts, we must take as a guide Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist lines and policies formulated for our Party and lay hold of the orientation, observe trends and analyze trends.

Silingol League has over 130,000 square kilometers of natural pastureland. It is one of our country's important stock-raising bases. In the past, due to interference from swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, not very properly implemented was the production and construction guideline set for stock-raising areas, "Take stock-raising as the main emphasis, combine agriculture with stock-raising and seek overall development with local features in mind." Understanding of this guideline by the comrades of various departments and various banners was not unified. These comrades' thinking also found expression in the League Party committee. For a time, members of the League Party committee lacked unified understanding and lacked uniformity in action.

Concerning the problems related to practical work at the lower levels, they just gave general guidance, rendered no concrete help, or took a hand in everything by seeking a temporary cure for where the head or the feet hurt and got busy all the time, without substantial work results achieved.

How should this problem be solved? We associated practice with a serious study of the Party's general lines and general guidelines and of Chairman Mao's teaching, "An economy without stock-raising is an incomplete national economy." Experiences and lessons were summed up. We came to understand that interference with the production and construction effort of pastoral areas by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i sought to wreck the socialist economy, national unity and proletarian dictatorship and paved the way for capitalist restoration. The guideline for stock-raising areas calling for main emphasis on animal-breeding fits in with the demand for planned and proportionate development of the socialist economy, and is a concrete manifestation in pastoral areas of the general guideline for the development of the national economy, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and of the guideline for agricultural production, "Take grain as the lever and seek overall development." Correct implementation of this latter guideline plays a very important role in consolidating the socialist collective economy in pastoral areas, supporting the socialist construction effort of the whole country, consolidating proletarian dictatorship, strengthening national unity and consolidating the motherland's border defenses.

With the thinking of the League committee members unified, how should centralized leadership over various departments and over various Party organizations be strengthened? We first made an investigation and study of the relevant conditions and summed up some typical experiences. Then we called a number of meetings with the participation of the chief leading members of various departments at the League level and of various banner Party committees. Practical conditions were closely associated with the study and discussion of

the Party's production and construction guideline for pastoral areas. Where the line was concerned, a clear-cut line was drawn and a clear distinction between right and wrong made. The opinions of all were gathered together. Various necessary measures favorable to the thorough implementation of the production and construction guideline for pastoral areas were formulated for the firm implementation of various policies for pastoral areas.

Thereafter, the leading members of the League committee shifted the focus of their work onto the main lines, guidelines and policies. Work passiveness gave way to a relatively great initiative. A greater initiative also marked the work performance of various departments and various banners and hsien. Relatively consciously everyone adhered to the guideline of taking agriculture as the foundation and taking stock-raising as the main effort for pastoral areas. An effective boost was provided for the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture and stock-raising.

Share Job Responsibilities and Not Take Up Separate Guard Duties

In the process of carrying out centralized Party leadership, we came to understand that the work of various departments assigned to Party committee members on a shared-responsibility basis should not be all placed on an equal footing and should be classified into first and second priorities. The Party committee must seek the "goal" guided by the "lever" and cannot exert its energies on an equal and scattered basis. The Party committee must practice centralized leadership on various fronts and must strengthen the socialist whole-situation concept in conformity with the Party's general lines and general guidelines and direct main energies to agriculture and stock-raising (emphasis on stock-raising in pastoral areas) and resolutely put various lines and trades onto the orbit based on agriculture and stock-raising as the foundation.

On this point, our understanding followed a process of gradual enlightenment. Shortly after the establishment of the League Party committee, a small number of Party committee members one-sidedly stressed the importance of the work of the departments under their control, so that no prominence was given by the League Party committee's work program to the main business of developing agricultural and stock-raising production. Early this year, the League Party committee conducted an open-door rectification. On this problem, the masses put forward sharp criticisms. Starting with a summing-up of experiences, the standing committee of the Party committee took the line as the lever in a serious analysis and study of mass opinions. It was realized that to learn from Tachai in agriculture and stock-raising was a concrete manifestation of the Party's basic line and the general line for socialist construction in the agricultural field, and that to learn or refrain from learning from Tachai was a problem of struggle between the two roads, socialist and capitalist. If the Party committee did not concentrate its main efforts on the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the foundation for the socialist economy could hardly be consolidated. Centralized Party leadership would then have nothing to rest on.

On the basis of heightened awareness, the League Party committee unanimously decided to concentrate main energies on the unfolding of the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture and stock-raising. With the secretary of the League Party committee put in charge, over 1,200 on-the-job cadres (among them 197 leading cadres at and above the levels of No. 1 and No.2 persons of commune Party committees) were transferred to the forefront of agriculture and stock-raising to stay at selected points. Meanwhile, the comrades of the League Party committee entrusted with leadership over different fields of endeavor also aroused various departments and enterprises to give energetic support for agriculture and stock-raising.

After the agricultural and stock-raising machinery factory of Silingol League acquired a clearer idea of serving agriculture and stock-raising, 450 animal-driven weed-cutting machines were turned out for the first ten months of this year. Annual production tasks were overfulfilled by 12 percent. Meanwhile, produced were large supplies of machine spare parts. Also trial-manufactured were over 100 power-operated weed-cutting machines. This factory also sent out investigation and repair groups to work deep in the midst of the vast pastoral area. They were hailed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. The commercial department has also made great progress in its effort to serve agriculture and stock-raising.

Due to strengthened centralized Party leadership, the broad masses of cadres and people and workers of various enterprises have applied the Party's lines, guidelines and policies in unifying action. Despite a serious drought last year, a survival rate of 92.5 percent of animals was achieved. A good harvest marked by a total increase of 23.2 percent was also achieved. This year, though afflicted with more serious natural calamities than last, the stock-raising front registered the best harvest for the past few years. On the basis of increased agricultural and stock-raising production, total industrial output value in 1971 chalked up an increase of 10.7 percent compared with 1970, and in the first ten months of this year an increase of 17.1 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The number of animals and animal products surrendered and sold to the state by the League has showed a year-to-year increase.

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SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

Peking Industry Produces More for Agriculture

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1972)

peking has topped its annual plan for chemical fertilizer, hand tractors, agricultural pumps and landlevelers two months ahead of time. more farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and insecticides was turned out in the first 10 months of this year than the same 1971 period.

industrial enterprises have taken numerous measures to step up such production in line with the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". the hand tractor plant sent teams many times this year to canvass opinions among suburban users. "three-in-one" groups made up of workers, cadres and technicians carried out experiments in technical innovations that raised the strength of the tractor crank shaft by 70 per cent. the plant has made 52 specialized machine tools and substituted plastics for metal in making some parts. january-october output was 29 per cent above the same 1971 period, while costs were lowered.

the chemical experimental plant worked out measures for more production this year. the 1972 plan for chemical fertilizer was completed nearly three months ahead. output of ammonium bicarbonate and ammonia liquor in the first ten months rose by 19 and 30 per cent, compared with the corresponding 1971 period.

the no. 1 insecticide plant turned out new products and trial-produced two new synthetic pesticides after fulfilling this year's plan three months ahead of time.

farm machine spare parts and accessories are being made. among the twenty new types of implements made this year are sweet potato ridgers, cabbage seeders and rice-wheat harvesters.

a grader trial-produced by a peking tractor-drawn implements plant has gone into serial production. a new tractor-mounted rotary plough, now also in serial production, is good at making even and well-broken soil.

the peking agricultural machinery ball-bearing plant raised its january-october output by 61 per cent compared with the same 1971 period as a result of technical innovations. the plant finished its annual plan two months ahead of schedule.

many factories have sent experienced workers to the countryside to help the communes set up farm machinery repair workshops and train mechanics and electricians.

COAL MINE

Northeast China Open-Cut Mine Helps People's Communes

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 9, 1972)

the fushun western open-cut coal mine in northeast china since 1969 has adopted methods to save farmland for peasants while expanding production. it also helps people's communes and production brigades improve the soil and raise the yield, winning praise from the peasants.

the mine strips tens of millions cubic metres of overburden every year. this takes over some farmland. in efforts to correctly handle the relation between mining and farming, the party committee of the mine held discussions. the point was made that since agriculture is the foundation of china's economic growth, the coal mine should take as little farmland as possible. furthermore, efforts should be made to rehabilitate land to support agriculture.

three-in-one groups of workers, cadres and technicians were organized to make investigations and consult local poor and lower-middle peasants. they altered the designed height of waste dumps from between 125 and 190 metres to between 145 and 220 metres, and rearranged the waste dumps. as a result, the capacity of the waste dumps increased and made room for 190 hectares of farmland.

the mine cooperated with local building departments in turning waste rocks into bricks. this gave 57 hectares of farmland in the past year. the miners sorted out rocks suitable for building workshops, dams and houses. this also reduced dumping space and saved farmland.

the fushun open-cut mine gives manpower and materials to help nearby brigades build pumping stations and irrigation ditches. this has turned 230 hectares of low-yield fields into fertile paddies.

MEDICINAL HERBS

Good Harvest of Valuable Medicinal Herb in Southwest China Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 9, 1972)

a total of 350 tons of radix pseudoginseng used for making chinese traditional medicine were gathered this year in the wenshan chuang and miao autonomous chou of southwest china's yunnan province. this is 42 per cent over last year's output.

a special product of yunnan, the radix pseudoginseng is effective in treating hypertension, rheumatic heart disease, neurasthenia and general weakness. chinese traditional doctors use it to stop hemorrhage and diffuse blood that flows into the tissues as from a bruise. it is also a tonic for anemia. the herb is an important ingredient of yunnan paiyao, a well-known medicine for healing the spitting of blood, injuries and gynecological ailments, both taken orally and used in a dressing.

sub-tropical wenshan particularly suits radix pseudoginseng, which thrives in mild climate and even rainfall. however, under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, gardens for growing this medicinal herb were ravaged and the acreage diminished.

the people's government took measures after liberation to encourage people to grow this herbs by providing insecticides and technical guidance. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, party organizations at various levels have carried out the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development" put forth by chairman mao. the peasants expanded cultivation of the herb and reaped steadily growing harvests.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Friendship Military Delegation Led by Comrade Beqir Balluku Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1972)

after paying a successful friendly visit to china, the friendship military delegation of the people's republic of albania left peking by special plane yesterday for shanghai on way home, bringing with it the profound militant friendship of the chinese people and army. leader of the delegation is beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence; deputy leaders are hito cako, chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and rahman perllaku, deputy chief of general staff of the albanian people's army. mrs. balluku left by the same plane.

present at the airport to give the albanian comrades-in-arms a warm send-off were:

yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; hsiao ching-kuang and wang shu-sheng, members of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-ministers of national defence; peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li ta, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang chih-ming, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of various services and arms, and the peking units and peking garrison of the p.l.a. and of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chou hsi-han, tsao li-huai, chang ta-chih, li chia-yi, chen shih-chu, liu hsien-chuan, chou shih-chung, chen hsien-jui, wu chung, chai cheng-wen, yuan hua-ping and yang chi.

accompanying the delegation to shanghai were chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and his wife po tao; chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and his wife; and qazim kapisyzi, member of the delegation and military attache of the albanian embassy in peking, and his wife.

present at the airport were jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here, his wife, and other embassy officials, as well as members of the "partisan" football team of the albanian people's army.

when comrade balluku and the other comrades stopped over in shanghai, they were greeted and seen off at the airport by leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, including chou chun-lin, wang hsiu-chen and liu yao-tsung.

chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and his wife po tao, albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, and others were also present at the airport to see them off.

Albanian Army Football Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1972)

the "partisan" football team of the albanian people's army led by gani berberi left here for home by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to china.

the team was seen off at the airport by li kuang-hsiang, deputy head of the propaganda department of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned kan mai, kuo lei, wang wen-chung, li feng-lou, liu kuang-ya and yuan yu-po, as well as coaches and players of the p.l.a. and the national football teams.

also present were jovan andoni, counsellor, and fadil haxhiraj, deputy military attache, of the albanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Honored at Tientsin Banquet

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 9, 1972)

hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk.

present at the banquet were also duong sam ol, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol; princess norodom koth kanya; madame pemme peang; madame kou roun; prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife; princess norodom roeungsy and her husband; and prince sisowath methavi.

present were chau seng and chan youran, ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. who made a special trip to tientsin from peking today to meet samdech sihanouk.

also attending the banquet were wu tai, wang man-tien and chao wu-cheng, leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tientsin.

present were chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

hsieh hsueh-kung drank a toast at the banquet. he enthusiastically praised the unity and friendship between the people of china and cambodia created by samdech sihanouk and chairman mao tsetung. he said: "the fraternal militant sentiments between the people of china and cambodia will be a powerful force in opposing imperialism and its running dogs. we firmly believe that the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation will surely win final victory."

in his toast, samdech sihanouk said: the profound friendship of chairman mao tsetung for the cambodian people is beyond description. the chinese people's support for the cambodian people has further strengthened our confidence in the victory in our fight for national independence and in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the people of the two countries will hand down their friendship from generation to generation. the great friendship and militant unity of the two peoples are unbreakable.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Trade Group Leaves for Canada

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1972)

a chinese trade group led by peng chin-po, deputy bureau director of the ministry of foreign trade, left peking for ottawa by plane yesterday.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Egyptian Journalist

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with mamdoun reda, managing editor of "al goumhouria" of egypt, and mrs. reda.

present on the occasion were chen chun, leading member of the "people's daily", and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, and chou chueh, deputy director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the foreign ministry. also present were m.a. fahmy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the egyptian embassy here, and other embassy officials.

after the meeting, ho ying and his wife hosted a dinner in honour of the egyptian guests.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Scientific and Technical Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1972)

the french scientific and technical exhibition closed here today.

the two-week exhibition provided an opportunity for scientific and technological exchange between china and france. more than 50,000 chinese scientists, technicians, workers, peasants and soldiers saw the exhibition. scientific and technical personnel of the two countries held discussions on research work in aeronautics, electronics, metallurgy and medical science in the course of the exhibition.

French Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1972)

the french delegation led by gaston defferre, mayor of marseille, wound up its visit to china and left here for home today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by hsieh li, lu ping and shih lin-feng.

present were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui Arrives in Peking at Head of Guinean Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of guinea led by prime minister dr. lansana beavogui arrived in peking by air this morning on a friendship visit at the invitation of the chinese government. they were accorded a warm welcome at the airport by 5,000 people.

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang

yi and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh were present at the airport to greet the delegation.

present at the airport were keat chhon, minister, and van piny, vice-minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the peking airport which flew the national flags of guinea and china.

aboubacar camara, guinean ambassador to china and member of the guinean government delegation, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Guinean Government Delegation Led by Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui Arrives in Peking to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of guinea led by prime minister dr. lansana beavogui arrived in peking by air today on a friendship visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the delegation was accorded a warm welcome at the airport by premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council liu hsi-yao, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, and 5,000 people in the capital.

present at the airport were also keat chhon, minister, and van piny, vice-minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

members of the delegation are: mamadi keita, minister in charge of the field of education and culture; senainon behanzin, minister of information and ideology; alioune drame, minister of planning; aboubacar camara, guinean ambassador to china; djibril diallo, ambassador; traore diarra, commander of the second military zone and deputy to the national assembly; fode soumah, director of treaties and programming under the ministry in charge of the field of foreign trade; bakary sakho, director of research under the ministry in charge of the field of finance and economy; ibrahima soumah, director-general of mining; cisse nouhou, director-general of the commercial enterprise soguilec; and second lieutenant bakary konde, aide-de-camp.

there exists profound friendship between the chinese and guinean people. president sekou toure paid a visit to china in 1960. premier chou en-lai visited guinea in 1964. these visits have helped to strengthen and develop the friendship between the people of the two countries. the current visit of prime minister lansana beavogui at the head of the guinean government delegation is making new contributions to the growth of sino-guinean friendship. the people of the chinese capital happily welcome the distinguished guests from west africa, expressing the friendly feelings of the chinese people for the guinean people.

the national flags of china and guinea and multi-coloured banners flew along the main streets of peking today. there were huge streamers reading: "long live the friendship between the chinese and guinean people exclamation" "firm support to the guinean people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "firm support to the people of viet nam and the two other indochinese countries in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for-national salvation exclamation" "long live the great unity of the asian and african people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

at 12:40 p.m., the plane carrying the distinguished guinean guests touched down at the airport, which flew the national flags of guinea and china. when prime minister lansana beavogui and the other guests stepped down from the plane, chou en-lai, chi peng-fei, fang yi, liu hsi-yao and wu teh cordially shook hands with them to express a warm welcome.

a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of guinea and china. prime minister lansana beavogui, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army and militiamen, and then walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. the airport was astir with the beating of drums and gongs. people waved bouquets and coloured streamers and shouted slogans to express warm welcome to the friendly envoys of the guinean people.

present at the airport were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang and wu yu-hsun;

leading members of government departments concerned, of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang shu-sheng, peng shao-hui, ho ying, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, sung yang-chu, ku ming, hao chung-shih, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, kuo lu, wang ping-chien, li ching-chuan, wang hai-jung, wang shih-yen, ti fu-tsai, liu chien-kung,

teng kang, yang chi, ho kung-kai, han hsu, cheng fei and li kuei; and

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua and his wife kuo li-wen.

present were aboubacar camara, guinean ambassador to china and member of the guinean government delegation, and his wife; diplomatic officials of the guinean embassy in china; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Jen-min Jih-pao Welcomes Distinguished Guinean Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1972)

following is the full text of today's editorial of the "people's daily" entitled "warm welcome to the distinguished guinean guests":

a government delegation of the republic of guinea led by prime minister lansana beavogui is due to arrive here today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government. the chinese people warmly and joyously welcome the distinguished guests from west africa.

the republic of guinea is one of the first african countries that won national independence. since independence in 1958, the industrious and courageous guinean people, under the leadership of president ahmed sekou toure, have made sustained efforts in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy and national culture by carrying on their glorious tradition in opposing imperialism and colonialism. the guinean government is actively training guinean cadres and has scored successes in building their own country and in eliminating the poverty and backwardness left behind by colonial domination. in november 1970, the guinean people, united as one before the enemy and supported by the people in africa and the world over, defeated the invasion by the portuguese mercenary troops and won a signal victory in defending sovereignty and independence. the guinean people's spirit of heroic struggle won the world people's admiration and praise.

in international affairs, guinea follows a non-alignment policy and persists in opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism as well as racial discrimination and apartheid. guinea is a member state of the organization of african unity. in the past few years, together with other african countries, it has

made major efforts to consolidate and develop african unity and support liberation struggles of the african people. the guinean government supports the people of the three indochinese countries in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and has declared its recognition of the royal government of national union of cambodia led by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as the sole legal government of cambodia. the guinean government has again and again condemned israeli zionism, imperialism and its running dogs for their crimes of aggression against the palestinian and other arab peoples. it has lent active support to the government of the democratic people's republic of korea in the effort to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the guinean government and people in upholding justice have made a positive contribution to the cause of unity and anti-imperialism of the peoples in asia, africa and latin america. the chinese government and people congratulate the guinean government and people upon the progress and successes they have made in domestic and international affairs and sincerely wish them still greater successes.

now the african countries are further uniting with countries in asia and latin america in opposing the power politics and hegemonism of the superpowers. the african countries are playing an ever greater role in the international arena. we hold that african affairs can be resolved only by african countries through consultations and that the domestic affairs of the african countries can be settled only by the people of the african countries themselves. the practice of the superpowers, colonialism and neo-colonialism to ride roughshod everywhere and do whatever they like in unscrupulous intervention of the affairs of african countries has ended more and more in a blind alley.

china and guinea are far from each other geographically, but the hearts of our two peoples are linked together. we are brothers and comrades-in-arms in common struggle. we have always supported and encouraged each other. the visit of the delegation led by prime minister lansana beavogui will once again bring the profound friendship of the guinean people for us. we are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further develop through the visit of the distinguished guinean guests. we wish the friendly visit of the guinean government delegation full success.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Minister Holds Farewell Reception for Chinese Economic and Technical Study Group

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Dec. 8, 1972)

kenneth king, minister of economic development of the cooperative republic of guyana, gave a farewell reception here today for the visiting chinese economic and technical study group.

attending the reception were guyanese minister of mines and forests hubert oliver jack, minister of state for agriculture mohamed kasim and other high-ranking government officials. charge d'affaires ad interim nieh kung-cheng and other officials of the chinese embassy in guyana were present on invitation.

at the reception which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, minister kenneth king and members of the chinese group repeatedly drank toasts to the ever growing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

on the evening of december 5, charge d'affaires ad interim nieh kung-cheng gave a reception for the conclusion of the study work of the chinese group in guyana, which was attended by minister kenneth king and other guyanese government officials.

the chinese group, led by director wang fu-lin of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, arrived in guyana last september.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait Government Trade and Economic Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 9, 1972)

khalid sulaiman al-adsani, kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry, and some members of the kuwaiti government trade and economic delegation led by him left here for home by train today after concluding a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the railway station by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and wang ming-chun, deputy departmental

director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, who accompanied the distinguished kuwaiti guests to kwangchow, and others.

the distinguished kuwaiti guests arrived in kwangchow from peking by air on december 7. during their stay here, they attended a banquet given by vice-chairman lin li-ming, visited the exhibition halls of the chinese export commodities fair and a people's commune and saw song and dance performances.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romania Trade Union Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1972)

the delegation of the romanian general trade union confederation led by gheorghe petrescu, member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and vice-chairman of the central council of the general trade union confederation, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of departments concerned liu ke-ming, hsing chu-fang, han hsi-ya, chang chuan-chung and tsao hsien-po.

on hand was romanian ambassador to china n. gavrilescu.

during its stay in china, the romanian delegation visited factories and suburban people's communes in peking, shanghai, kwangchow, changsha and tientsin, and made wide contacts with chinese workers and commune members, thus increasing the understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries. it visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it at shaoshan in hunan province. in shanghai, it visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit in Switzerland

(NCNA-English Geneva, Dec. 9, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team headed by chen hsien left here for malta this morning after a friendly visit to switzerland.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by hugo urchetti, president, and marcel schaller, secretary of the central committee, of the swiss federation of table tennis.

yuan lu-lin, counsellor of chinese embassy in switzerland, and wang chung-li, chinese consul-general in geneva, were also present.

chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland, gave a reception in berne day before yesterday in honour of the visiting chinese table tennis team. among about one hundred and thirty guests present were hugo urchetti, president, and other leading members of the swiss table tennis federation. responsible members of various swiss regional table tennis associations and swiss table tennis players were present.

present also at the reception were peter erni, chief of the information service of the swiss federal political department, pierre porret, president of great council of the canton of neuchatel.

during its stay in switzerland, the chinese team had five friendly matches with the swiss table tennis team and also gave several exhibition matches which were warmly received by several thousand spectators including hans miech, acting head of the division of political affairs and head of east political service of the political department, divisional colonel carl weidenmann, deputy chief of general staff for intelligence and security, and officials and representatives of local governments.

the players of the two countries exchanged experience and strengthened their friendship. the chinese team toured la chaux-de-fonds, berne, basel, vevey and geneva and visited schools, factories, a farm and other places where it was warmly and cordially received by the local authorities and people and regional table tennis associations.

the chinese team played a friendly match with a combined table tennis team of international organizations in geneva at the hall of the world health organization here.

before the match, the commission of sports of the united nations organization here gave a reception in honour of the chinese table tennis team.

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YOUTH WORK

Carry Out Education in the Revolutionary Tradition of Arduous Struggle on the Young People

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 11, 1972)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to strengthen ideology and political work over the young people," the Party branch of the No. 2 company of a certain PLA unit, by regularly carrying out education in the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle on young people, has unremittingly raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Party branch of the No. 2 company discovered that, following the development of the situation in revolution, some of the young people thought that the period of arduous struggle was over and conditions had improved, so they could pay more attention to living. In view of this mood, the Party branch regularly organized the young people to study Chairman Mao's teachings on "arduous struggle," reminded them of the glorious tradition of arduous struggle in our Party, and vigorously criticized the idea that "minor principles do not matter" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. At the same time, it organized the unit to carry out social investigation, invited old poor peasants to the unit to remember hardships and count blessings with all, urged the young people to write home to ask for details of their family history, and led them during camping exercise on visits to class education exhibition centers.

New fighter Lu Ching-hua has grown up in the city. He went out of the door of his home into the doors of the school and out of the doors of the school into the door of the PLA unit, and was never in contact with social reality. In field exercises, he was afraid of exposure to the sun, and in going down to the fields for labor, he was afraid of leeches, so he thought life in the unit was hard.

After the education, he realized that under the revolutionary victorious situation whether or not he could maintain the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle was definitely not a so-called "minor principle," but a major problem concerning whether Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could be correctly implemented or not. He said with feeling, "If we do not wish our happy life to change, we must temper ourselves diligently."

From then on, he has been reading and studying conscientiously, showing no fear of opening himself up to criticism,and consciously tempering his revolutionary spirit in the difficult environment. In doing productive labor, showing fear of neither hardship nor fatigue, he would compete with the others to do the dirty and heavy work and dig for excrement in the latrines. In military training, showing fear of neither wind and rain nor the intense summer heat, he sets a stringent demand on himself in the practice of military techniques, and there is a marked improvement in him as a result.

The Party branch of the No. 2 company has looked upon the education in revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle as an important part of the content of training, and insists on reminding committee members of this every year, every month and every day, so as to enable this revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle to be transmitted from one generation to the other. They remind the new fighters upon their induction to enable them to acquire an education in revolutionary tradition the moment they go through the doors of the unit, so that they may succeed to and promote the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle.

They remind the old fighters on their departure from the unit to bring the tradition of arduous struggle home with them for propagation in other quarters. They remind the new cadres upon their promotion and teach them not to forget their origin because of their improved circumstances, and that the advance in their station do not set them in any way apart from the others, but they must serve the people wholly and completely. In that way, the arduous struggle mentality that doing hard work is honorable is slowly implanted in the minds of the young people in the unit.

For the past several years, some 187 young people of the unit have joined the Communist Youth League, 94 have joined the Party and 11 have been promoted as cadres. This year, while the early rice was attacked by a cold spell and the intermediate rice was affected by drought, the young people of the No. 2 company struggled arduously, and by battling against nature and the elements, obtained a per-mow yield of 630 catties in early rice and 763 catties in the intermediate rice crop. Fine results have also been scored in military training, and it received the commendation of the upper level.

The comrades said, "Reminding ourselves of arduous struggle every day has promoted our revolutionary tradition in a big way. Under the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao's line for army development, a generation of new people is growing up."

- By Our Own Correspondent

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A Fresh Reinforcement

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 11, 1972)

Under the guidance of the Party branch, the general League branch of Suishui Coal Mine in An hsien, Szechwan Province, has unremittingly carried out education in ideology and political line centering on the key work of the Party on the Leageue members and young people, and enabled them to become a fresh reinforcement in mine construction.

Build Up the Enterprise Arduously for the Revolution

In 1965, in response to the great call of Chairman Mao, "Develop the mining industry," a large number of young people actively went to the mountains to take up mining. At the beginning, some of the people, accustomed only to travelling on even ground, on seeing the high mountains flanking the valleys and rivers, were intimidated. Some said, "The roads here are difficult, how could we expect to find any coal here!" Some even requested for permission to return home.

In the light of this situation, the League organization, in accordance with a directive of the Party branch, organized the young people to study Chairman Mao's teachings as well as the advanced deeds of the Tach'ing Oilfields, invited old workers to tell their family history and mine history, and recall hardships and count blessings to the young people, and enabled them to understand the great truth that "the establishment of our socialist system has opened a road leading to the ideal society of the future, but hard work is needed to translate this ideal into reality."

By means of line education, the young people were determined to dedicate their entire life to mining coal for the revolution and to be a contributing factor in the construction of socialist new mining. The effort to rebuild a deserted mine was a battle. Water below the mine was waist deep and there was a shortage of pumping equipment, so what could be done? The young people used their portable wash basins to bail out the water, and battled continuously for more than ten hours without a break. With the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, they triumphed over the difficulty and eventually enabled this deserted shaft to obtain a new lease of life, with annual production capacity reaching 30,000 tons.

Study Technique Conscientiously for the Revolution

This is a small mine with half of the workers being young people. The Party branch set a demand on the League organization to use the "three-old" and "four-strict" revolutionary spirit in training the young people. The League cadres and the old workers, by assuming division of labor and responsibility, assisted the young workers with the study and grasping of production technique.

Hsü I-hui, an old worker on the No. 3 mining shift in the old well, when going to work would shoulder his work tools, lead the young workers by their hands, teach them how to make their way through the tunnels, and helped them master the method of moving one after another and the rules of safe operation. Under the warm assistance of the old workers, young workers like Chang Shih-yü made very rapid progress. In less than two years, some 16 of the 18 young workers in the shift have already basically mastered the technique of coal mining, and can work independently in the mine. In the study, the League organization also mobilized the League members and the young people to learn from one another and to help one another. In order to teach a young worker the trick of getting up and down openings, deputy secretary Chang Cheng-hua wasted a great deal of effort pulling him up and lowering him down, until he learned how to do it himself.

Because of the patient teaching and the conscientious setting of pace by the old workers and the modest learning and diligent study of the young workers, and their willingness to learn the strong points from one another to make up for their own shortcomings, after a period of effort, there is a greater improvement in the technical level of the young people in the mine, which has stimulated the development of production in the whole mine.

Carry Out Technical Innovations in a Big Way for the Revolution

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity," the young workers of this mine have been carrying out technical innovations in a big way.

Young workers of the blacksmith, carpentry, machinery and electricity sections, emulating the revolutionary spirit of "improving with condition and creating condition for improvement when without condition" have labored night and day to solve the problem of transportation below the mine. Working as a team together with the old workers, they have opened up hills, diverted rivers, hewn their way through rock, and overcome the shortage of steel by using stone for the building of chutes for coal.

Young worker Chou Ch'ing-yen and other workers, after countless experiments, successfully used a vice to hold the lathe, and by setting it on a diesel engine with a rotating stand,used it for milling and drilling, and solved simultaneously the problem of a lathe and a drilling machine for the repair of mining trolley. They carried out 12 innovations and also built a transportation system for 70,000 tons a year, which enabled labor productivity to be increased by 1.6 times and the unit cost to be lowered by 48 percent.

In the first half of this year, the state target for this mine was overfulfilled one month ahead of schedule, and the production of crude coal showed an increase of 22.4 percent over the corresponding period last year, work efficiency among the workers increased by 9.6 percent, cost was lowered by 20.6 percent, and the content of broken rock imbedded in the coal was also lower than the standard set by the state.

At present, some 15 young people have been promoted as cadres of the sections and the teams, 85 have joined the League, and 11 League members have joined the Party. Guided by the Party branch, the League organization has, in consideration of the particularity of the young people, developed sport activities. A vigorous scene has appeared in the mine, and the younger generation is growing up healthily.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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Manage the Spare-Time Life of the Young People Well

by

The League branch of Ch'angho production brigade
of Kupen commune in Haian hsien, Kiangsu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 11, 1972)

The enthusiasm of the young people in our production brigade is very high. They are full of vigor in doing farm work, and there is a powerful drive to their work. However, there are also some who would rather play with their children or occupy themselves with house work in their spare time, and very seldom attend study sessions. This spring, the following incident took place in our production brigade:

In the No. 9 production team, there was a counter-revolutionary element who made use of the rest period to spread feudal, bourgeois and revisionist black goods, and some of the young people were fascinated by the things they heard. This incident alerted us and made us realize that "the class enemy is struggling with us to win over the young people, and if the proletariat do not occupy the spare-time life front, the bourgeoisie assuredly will."

What do the young people think about in their spare time? What are the things they do? These are not minor things in a person's life, but a reflection of the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines. We must strengthen ideological and political work, and occupy the spare-time life front of the young people. This not only directly influences the study, labor and work of the young people, but relates also to the problem of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Because of this, while vigorously attacking counter-revolutionary activities, we have at the same time, under the guidance of the Party branch of the production brigade, decided to take charge of the spare-time life of the young people.

Establish Study Groups

With the production brigade as a unit, we organize League members and young people to read some works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, as well as Party organs and journals. On April 16 this year, the Jen-min Jih-pao published an important editorial entitled "Take Food Grains As the Key Link To Insure All-Round Development." We organized the League members and the young people in the whole production brigade to study this over and over again in their spare time, carried out serious discussions and confirmed the fact that the development of diversified economy could stimulate faster and better development of grain production.

Lu Ching-yin, a young person belonging to No. 10 production team in charge of pig feeding, was formerly not responsible enough in pig raising. By means of the study, he was able to understand the principle of more pigs meant more manure, and more manure would result in more grain, and he became active in raising pig well for the revolution.

Train Active Hardcore

For the sake of better organizing League members and young people in their spare time and developing useful activities, we pay attention to the training of an active hardcore for teaching singing and story-telling. We organize the broad masses of League members and young people to sing revolutionary songs and excerpts from revolutionary model operas. League members and young people are not only learning how to sing, but also suiting their action to their words.

Develop Cultural Activities

Chairman Mao teaches, "Young people have to study and work, but they are at a time of physical growth. Therefore, full attention must be paid both to their work and study and to their recreation, sport and rest."

In accordance with the inclinations and specialties of the young people, we organize spare-time cultural propaganda teams, spare-time cultural writing teams and reporting teams, and use their rest period for writing and staging cultural programs, writing creative literature and writing materials actively for the Party press and broadcasting stations.

This spring, the spare-time cultural propaganda team and the creative writing team of the production brigade have written and produced such cultural programs of their own as "Noble Aspiration of Revolutionary Young People" and "Diversified Economy Is Good," which are welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

At the same time, we also organize League members and young people to take part in sports activities, to lead an active spare-time life, and to build up their body and health so that they may study, labor, and do their work better.

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SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

Develop Industrial Production in Light of Agricultural Needs

- Leading members of the Party committee of Ching hsien, Anhwei, in charge of industry go deep among rural areas to stay at selected spots to make investigations

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 9, 1972)

The Party committee of Ching hsien, Anhwei Province, seriously carries out the general guideline for the development of the national economy, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." Main efforts are being concentrated on agriculture. To ascertain agricultural needs so as to provide better support for agriculture, the leading members in charge of industry go deep into the midst of rural areas to stay at selected spots. Since the beginning of this year, they have visited one half of the communes and one-tenth of the production teams in the whole hsien. The support-agriculture industrial effort is put on a firmer basis and rewarded with more fruitful results.

In the past, the leading members of the hsien had their jobs elaborately classified and clearly defined as if they were dividing bequeathed family property. Those in charge of agriculture cared nothing about industry. Nor did those in industry care for agriculture. So a concerted effort was lacking in the firm implementation of the general guideline for the development of the national economy. Industrial and agricultural development suffered. Practice made everyone gradually understand that to develop agriculture is an important business of the whole Party and of the whole country. To take up industry, a hsien must shift industry in a practical way into the orbit with agriculture at the center and must ascertain agricultural needs and organize and develop industrial production geared to agricultural needs.

Before the beginning of spring cultivation this year, deputy secretary Lu Hung-jung of the hsien Party committee in charge of industry went to the countryside to stay at a selected spot. The masses of P'ants'un production brigade of Maolin commune said that every time the busy farming season set in with the agricultural machines and tools developing trouble, the repair and maintenance effort lagged behind and agricultural production suffered. The cadres of Poshan production brigade of Ch'angch'iao commune also said that one stalled diesel engine sent to the electrical machine works of the hsien was not fixed after a lapse of over nine months. Lu Hung-jung also found that in recent years the degree of agricultural mechanization had been raised considerably but the agricultural machine and tool repair and maintenance force had not swelled in proportion. This was a problem calling for an urgent solution in rendering industrial support for agriculture.

Lu Hung-jung submitted a report to the hsien Party committee with the suggestion that agricultural machine repair and maintenance forces be strengthened to solve the problem of repairing and maintaining agricultural machines and tools. The hsien Party committee accepted his suggestion and adopted

energetic measures to build an agricultural machine repairing and manufacturing factory in Ch'engkuan. The establishment of the agricultural machine repairing and manufacturing factory was followed up with the organization of support-agriculture groups to penetrate into the midst of mountainous areas to help solve the problem of repairing and maintaining agricultural machines.

Meanwhile, the hsien Party committee armed three agricultural machine and tool repairing and manufacturing network points with machine tools, planning machines and drilling machines and soldering equipment, so that Taiyüan, Changtu, Anwu and other communes were capable of not only minor and medium-sized repairs for agricultural machines and tools but also major repairs themselves.

Development of agricultural mechanization has imposed more exacting demands on spare parts production. In an investigation, the leading members of the hsien Party committee found that of 187 hand-guided tractors in the whole hsien, around 50 percent had not been fitted with slip-proof wheels and were thus rendered inoperable in paddy fields. This had a direct effect on agricultural production. Could the hsien solve this problem on its own resources? The comrades charged with control over industry went deep into the midst of relevant factories to make investigations. It was found that without the benefit of drawings, the agricultural machine and repairing factory of Ch'engkuan town turned out a slip-proof wheel by copying such a wheel itself. Its quality met all requirements. The hsien Party committee therefore organized several factories in a big coordinated effort to produce slip-proof wheels. After over 20 days of effort, a total of 80 pairs of slip-proof wheels were turned out. Urgent agricultural production needs were satisfied.

With the problem of manufacturing slip-proof wheels solved, the hsien Party committee came further to understand that only by strengthening leadership and relying on the masses in tapping potentialities could hsien-run industries achieve the aim of satisfying the needs of agricultural production development of the hsien with greater, quicker, better and more economical results while assuring the fulfillment of state-assigned production tasks.

Long before the rush to harvest early rice and to transplant late rice, Cheng Wei-ch'üan, a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee in charge of industry stayed at a selected spot with Chuangli production brigade of Pehkung commune. He found that the "two rush" jobs this year called for a greatly increased supply of rice threshing machines. He reported the situation to the hsien Party committee. The Party committee made a timely study and decision. The masses were aroused to the full in tapping the potentials of enterprises and utilize odds and ends in producing more rice threshing machines. As a result, output of rice threshing machines was two times over that in 1971. Timely early rice harvesting and threshing was assured for 236,000 mow under the crop.

After being placed at selected points in the countryside, the leading members in charge of industry help accelerate the pace of building "five

small industries" serving agriculture directly. Since the beginning of this year, guided by the guideline of self-reliance and hard struggle, this hsien has successively put into operation a newly built small insecticide works, a small cement factory and a small fertilizer factory. The small cement works was originally designed for a large kiln. It was to be put into operation in two years' time. Later, having regard to urgent farmland water conservation construction needs, it was decided to build a small kiln first. As a result, in one month, the kiln was put into production, with a monthly output of 2,000,000 tons of cement. Thus, with the foundation resting on production, a further boost was given to the building of a large kiln.

Because the leading members penetrate into the world of reality to make investigations and studies and solve problems in a practical way in the light of practical conditions, industrial output in this hsien, is playing an ever bigger role in support of agriculture.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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Strengthen Investigation and Study and Make A Good Job of Support-Agriculture Work

- The Farm Tool Production Cooperative of Tingso commune keeps ahead of the farming season and beats the season to it

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 9, 1972)

The Farm Tool Production Cooperative of Tingso commune, Haian hsien, Kiangsu Province, insists on making investigation and study in order to make a good job of support-agriculture work. New achievements are made.

At first, a small number of people thought, "Born and raised in the countryside, we are well-acquainted with agricultural conditions. Without making investigations and studies, we can produce the right products just the same." Some others opined, "Such is the pressure of production tasks. How can there be time for investigation?" The Party branch realized that whether to sit tight in the factory and think about support for agriculture or get out of the factory and make investigations in support of agriculture was a problem of principle. Therefore, the whole body of workers was immediately organized to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "To decide the guideline for work in the light of practical conditions--this is the most fundamental method of work all Communist Party members must bear firmly in mind." Recalled was the lesson about a tortuous road being followed due to failure to ascertain conditions in support-agriculture work in the past. Criticized was idealist transcendentalism advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Last year, before the sowing of cotton, subjective imagination prompted a shock effort on their part to produce over 1,000 swallow tail-type ditch-digging devices. As a result, they fell short of requirements. Less than half of the devices produced were sold. Through study and criticism and a summing-up, everyone came to understand that to "support agriculture," we must first "know agriculture" and that to "know agriculture," we must first make investigations and studies. Only in this way could we shift in a practical way the effort of the industrial departments into the orbit with agriculture at the center.

Thereafter, the Party branch of the Farm Tool Cooperative adopted such measures as combining regular investigations with shock investigations, combining a point-wide investigation with an area-wide investigation, combining a leadership-guided investigation with a mass investigation, etc. Investigations and studies were conducted in a down-to-earth manner. A register of farm tools was kept. Conditions about the over-supply and short-supply of farm tools and about their state of wear in the whole commune came clear as an open book to the members of the Party branch. Achieved was the aim of getting one step ahead of the farming season and beating the season to it and combining timely production with a timely supply and timely repairs.

Before the big rush with summer-harvesting and summer-cultivation this year, the whole body of workers and cadres formed into 12 groups and fanned

out through 152 production teams to make investigations and get at the roots of things. In one single day, the old sickles and hooked blades of all the production teams were numbered and reclaimed. In a matter of seven days, 2,870 old sickles and old hooked blades were all reprocessed and put in the hands of poor and lower-middle peasants. Support was rendered for summer-harvesting and summer-cultivation without missing the season.

The cadres and workers of this farm tool cooperative act as both investigators and repair personnel combining investigations with repairs and maintenance. Every time the rush season comes they carry work tools on their backs and iron blocks on their shoulders keeping busy all day long on the forefront of agricultural production. Once, they came to the third production team of Hsiling brigade. The team was working on late rice threshing. A machine developed sudden trouble. After an investigation, it was found that the middle axle had worn out. This hampered the normal operation of the machine. After the machine was taken apart and overhauled, it developed further trouble. Another careful check showed that the middle axle had knocked out of shape the axle bearing, and was itself rendered useless. Those of the cooperative hurried back to the farm tool cooperative the same night to fetch new axles. With the repairs done, the timely threshing of grain was guaranteed. The poor and lower-middle peasants felt deeply indebted.

This year, the upper-level commodity department allocated certain timber supplies to the cooperative for the making of manure buckets. Those of the cooperative adhered to the principle of "investigation preceding production." Personnel were organized to the Hsiach'iang brigade to ascertain things. It was found that quite a large number of manure buckets called for repairs, 40 percent of them requiring new timber for that matter. They therefore changed the original manufacturing idea into one of repairing. With wood supplies enough for the making of only 60 buckets, they repaired and mended over 300 old ones. By utilizing odds and ends, they also turned out over 100 laddles. Not only was the utilization rate of raw and other materials raised, a saving was also effected for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The assigned-to-rural-investigation personnel of this agricultural cooperative also constantly went deep into the midst of fields and worksites to humbly listen to the opinions of poor and lower-middle peasants and strive to elevate and improve the quality of farm products. The "grass-pressing dragon" (耧草龙) in this area was originally made of wood, light in weight and low in pressure and in efficiency. After it was remade of iron in accordance with the opinion of the poor and lower-middle peasants, it still gave not a high efficiency, though more weighty and more powerful pressure-wise. Later, in deference to the opinion of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the workers again turned the horizontal and vertical teeth into intersecting, rolling dragon-type teeth. Work efficiency was raised considerably. The practice was hailed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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"Support for Agriculture" Must Be Preceded by "Knowing Agriculture"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 9, 1972)

Chairman Mao pointed out, "No matter what we do, if we don't understand the circumstances of a case, its nature and its relation to other things, we can't know its laws and can't know what approach to adopt and can't make a good job of it." The same principle is true of the support-agriculture effort. Without knowing the situation of agricultural production and the needs of agricultural production, we also cannot make a success of the important support-agriculture job. "Support for agriculture" must be preceded by "knowing agriculture." This understanding is completely correct.

Be it the Party committee of Ching hsien, Anhwei, the Farm Tool Production Cooperative of the Tingso commune, Haian hsien, Kiangsu, or the Automobile Transportation Central Station of P'uch'eng hsien, Fukien, the relatively great achievements scored in the support-agriculture effort were attributable to a relatively clear understanding of the needs of agricultural production. Their practice shows that only by directing efforts toward "knowing agriculture" can there be something achieved in "supporting agriculture."

Agricultural production is expanding continuously just as agricultural science and technique are developing ceaselessly and agricultural claims on industry are changing endlessly. Only by keeping a constant watch on these changes can industrial departments make a good job of the support-agriculture effort. The "support-agriculture" effort must be kept up continuously. Nor can the effort toward "an idea of agriculture" be allowed to peter out after an initial burst of energy.

All industrial departments serving agriculture directly, especially hsien-level ones, must strengthen investigation and study and gear their own support-agriculture products better to the needs of agricultural development, overcome blindness, raise consciousness and give better play to the leading role of industry in supporting agriculture.

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WORKER-PEASANT STUDENTS

Shanghai Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students Make Rapid Progress

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1972)

worker-peasant-soldier students in institutions of higher learning in shanghai are making progress in their political and technical studies under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line in education.

more than 7,000 students from factories, villages and the people's liberation army have been enrolled in shanghai universities and colleges since the winter of 1970 in line with chairman mao's teaching: "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience". conscious that they are studying for the cause of the proletarian revolution, these students are very diligent.

wu li-kuan, from a poor peasant family in chekiang province, was considered a "block head" and twice dismissed from school before the cultural revolution because of the revisionist line in education. he is now specialising in water supply and drainage in tungchi university. one day he went to a factory to study methods of water purification. wu li-kuan climbed up the stairs to the cistern on the roof and crawled into the 100-ton flushing cistern to make observations. he got information not supplied by the blueprint.

all these students had taken part in productive labour for three years before they came to university. among them were model workers or skilled workers and peasants. some of them are beginning to sum up their experience theoretically.

liu chang-ho, who specialises in architecture in tungchi university, is a mason from sinkiang. exploited by landlords and capitalists in the old society, he had no schooling and was apprenticed at the age of eleven. he learned to read and write after liberation and worked whole-heartedly to serve the people. he attended six national conferences of model workers and had the joy of meeting chairman mao on three occasions. with the help of teachers, this man with a wealth of practical experience in building houses, quickly mastered the theoretical courses. after working out a design assigned by his teacher following a lesson on "building foundations," liu chang-ho drafted another design which took into consideration the conditions and factors obtaining in sinkiang. he said: "this will help test my ability in applying what i have learned. i want to find out whether the design conforms with reality."

liu chang-ho works hard himselves and tries to help his classmates. he is in a study group with eight other students, experienced carpenters, masons and steel bar workers. the group combines study with practice and, with the help of teachers, completed two designs for civilian housing last april, which are being constructed.

many institutions of higher learning organized experienced students to give lectures in classes. they impart their creative views or raise ideas that evoke discussion. a student at the shanghai machine-building college was warmly praised for his lectures on air preheaters of boilers. with nine years of experience at a local boiler plant, he listed many types of preheaters and illustrated the principles, structures, functions and current renovations.

the students have maintained the fine qualities of the working people while studying. they often cultivate land, weed or help put up small workshops on campus, using the spades, sickles and shoulder-poles they brought from their places of work.

a political study group in the physics department of futan university is made up of eight women students, five from the rural areas of chekiang, kweichow and inner mongolia and three from plants in shanghai. they have gone through "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", "materialism and empirio-criticism" as well as the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung". during vacations, they frequently go to work in the plants of the three young women from shanghai, or to nearby people's communes.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

More Children in Inner Mongolia Going to School

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Dec. 11, 1972)

more than 85 per cent of the school-age children of various nationalities are attending school in the inner mongolian autonomous region, north china.

inner mongolia now has 16,600 primary schools, 1,922 middle schools and eight higher educational establishments. it had no university or college before liberation. most of the 22 middle schools and 2,000 primary schools were in cities and towns, so the children of herdsmen had little chance for an education.

the communist party and people's government have paid great attention since liberation to increasing the opportunities of the minority people for education. many primary and middle schools for nationalities and schools of the mongolian language were set up in the pastoral and rural areas. the number of schools has increased still faster since the beginning of the cultural revolution.

there are 170 mongolian households scattered here and there in a pastoral production brigade in the northern part of inner mongolia, and the schools were in the commune centre far away. the teachers in recent years have set up teaching points in different places with mobile teaching teams. now all the school-age children can attend school without travelling so far. the brigade's experience was spread throughout the banner (county).

many children of herdsmen and peasants have enrolled in the eight institutions of higher learning set up after liberation. these include the inner mongolian university, a teachers' college, an engineering college, a medical college and a college of agriculture and animal husbandry. many others attend universities and colleges in peking, shanghai and tientsin.

there were only 120 full-time teachers in the pastoral areas at the time of liberation. the teachers' college alone has since trained 6,000 teachers of mongolian, tahur, korean and evenki nationalities. the total number of teachers in this autonomous region is now more than double the figure before the cultural revolution.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Guides All-Round Economic Development in South China Region

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 10, 1972)

expansion of light and heavy industry to meet the needs of agriculture is the key to advances made by an administrative region in kwangsi, south china. the work is guided by the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing the national economy.

average per-hectare grain yield in the yulin region since 1969 has topped the six-ton target set in the national programme for agricultural development. three

counties in the region reaped more than 7.5 tons per hectare last year. output of sugar cane, jute, tobacco, peanuts, fruit and other products has risen steadily. there has been further progress this year.

the region's industrial output value in 1971 was 85 per cent above the 1965 figure and rose higher this year. the market is flourishing.

part plain, part hilly yulin is a major grain producer of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region. but before liberation when it was under rule by the kuomintang reactionaries, grain yield was around two tons per hectare and the whole region had only a dozen small workshops with 400 workers producing cast-iron cooking pans and matches.

agricultural production made rapid advances after liberation thanks to agricultural cooperation and the setting up of people's communes under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. more raw material was provided for light industry. heavy industry was spurred.

during the cultural revolution, the tempo of progress in agricultural production and industry has quickened. the region now has more than 700 industrial enterprises with a total of over 20,000 workers.

in summing up the region's experience, a leading member said: "priority must be given to the development of agriculture to ensure the supply of grain, raw material, capital, manpower and market for industry, and efforts must also be made to do the work in industry well so as to speed up agriculture."

the regional party committee and revolutionary committee have gradually increased the allocation of funds and material for agriculture in recent years. agricultural appropriations accounted for 55 per cent of the region's total investment in 1971. about 80 per cent of the material resources of the region are used for agriculture. the region last year transformed 70 per cent more land for paddy cultivation and opened up 20 per cent more land for crop growing than in 1970. it added 93 small hydro-electric power stations and some 500 pumps during the year. all this contributed to the good harvest in a drought year.

industry is the leading factor and industrial departments have been organized to help speed up agricultural mechanization and to tackle such questions as irrigation and fertilizer. many cement works have been put up and several thousands of diesel engines, water turbine pumps and generators turned out. the irrigated area has been extended by 40,000 hectares in the past two years. more

chemical fertilizer is being applied per hectare because the region set up chemical fertilizer plants. large numbers of threshers, hand tractors, feed crushers and rice transplanters are being produced. this frees manpower for land improvement, intensive farming and diversification of the rural economy. the region's 1971 agricultural output value exceeded the 1970 figure by 15.7 and there is a further rise this year.

the yulin region abounds in sugar cane, jute, tobacco, fruit, peanuts and other industrial crops. these raw materials are being worked up locally with the establishment of sugar mills, canneries and other factories. in addition, there are plants turning out porcelain, glass and resin. the region has now 620 small and medium light industry enterprises turning out more than 2,000 kinds of products. the region's 1971 total output value of light industrial goods was 16.8 per cent more than for 1970 and this year there is a further increase.

light industry accumulates funds for the state, increases export commodities and supplies rural markets. it encourages the growing of industrial crops and consolidates the rural collective economy. most of the sugar cane, tobacco and jute used to be proccessed outside the region. in busy seasons, large amount of lichees, longans, pineapples and citrus fruit went bad in transport. with the setting up of processing plants locally, many communes and production brigades are increasing the fruit tree acreage on mountain slopes. a number of communes and brigades have bought transplanters, tractors and threshing machines since 1971.

more than 150 heavy industrial enterprises have been set up, covering iron and steel, coal, machinery, walking tractors, electricity, chemical fertilizer and metallurgy, since the cultural revolution began. these promote the development of light industry and agriculture.

ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS

East China Province Makes Progress in Art Handicrafts

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 11, 1972)

traditional art handicrafts in the east china province of shantung are being developed while pictures made of shells and feathers are added.

the city of tsingtao is creating art works of shell in low-relief carving that resemble traditional chinese

paintings in composition. the natural shape, colour and contour of the sea shells are used to best advantage. around 2,000 of such works are made annually and sold at home and abroad.

the tsinan art handicraft studio uses peacock, pheasant and other bird feathers. a group of its cadres, designers and workers visited mount tai this spring to make a feather painting that vividly conveys the grandeur of the mountain.

the province now has more than 100 branches of handicraft arts. they include traditional art pottery and porcelain, glassware, lacquerware inlaid with silver filigree, jade carving, drawn work embroidery and carpet weaving. gross output last year was nearly double that of 1965.

shantung's traditional lacquer articles inlaid with beautiful patterns or inscribed with stanzas from poems in silver or gold filigree are sold to more than 30 countries and regions.

tzupo art glassware, made for one thousand years, was almost lost under reactionary rule before liberation. in early post-liberation days, the art was rejuvenated and some 100 varieties and patterns began to be made. now the craftsmen are turning out 1,800 varieties and patterns of glass articles. these include about 100 kinds of glass paper-weights decorated with lifelike animals inside, and elaborately carved lustrous vases.

outstanding among the glass articles are snuff bottles adorned in the traditional method of interior painting. the artisan inserts a hooked bamboo strip into the tiny neck of the bottle and draws scenery, figures and other designs.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, party organizations at all levels have paid great attention to training craftsmen, veteran or new, and enabled them to visit some art handicraft studios in shanghai and kwangtung and exchange experience with craftsmen there.

shantung province now has 89 art handicraft studios with 13,400 craftsmen. in addition, city residents and members of rural people's communes are making drawn work embroidery, articles woven of straw, carpets and stone carvings as side occupations.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

South China's Pearl River Delta Produces More Sugar

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 10, 1972)

all 14 counties and cities in the fushan administrative region, a major sugar producer in south china's kwangtung province, have sugar refineries or factories. their combined output of sugar for the first half of this year was five times the total for 1949, the year of china's liberation.

sugar refining in the fushan area, on the fertile pearl river delta, dates back more than 1,000 years. but it had only a large refinery and 18 backward cane mills up to 1949. they crushed about 8,000 tons of cane daily. sugar cane acreage was around 13,000 hectares.

the region now has six large, 12 medium-sized and 128 small refineries or factories. most of the refineries were set up by local people during the great leap forward year of 1958, under the guidance of the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

fushan lacked technicians and facilities for repairing the machinery in pre-liberation days. now technicians were trained for fushan in technical schools, a designing institute, a research institute, a machine installation company and plants for making and repairing refining machinery set up by the people's government in kwangtung province. with the help of provincial industrial departments, the technical personnel in fushan designed and built or expanded six big and 12 medium refineries with the equipment made locally. some of the refineries crush up to 3,000 tons of cane daily.

the old refinery in shunteh county had only a cane milling plant with a daily crushing capacity of 800 tons. as a result of technical innovations, the workers and technicians enabled the milling plant to handle 1,650 tons of cane daily. the sugar produced in the fushan area is shipped in large quantities to other places.

the sugar cane acreage in the fushan area has increased more than three times since liberation.

COAL MINING

East China Province Opens Small Coal Mines

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 11, 1972)

many small coal mines are appearing in the hsuchou area of east china's kiangsu province, in line with the policy of developing small, medium-sized and large enterprises simultaneously, known as walking on two legs. these take a small investment and a short time to build, and bring quick returns.

fifty pairs of small shafts have been built or are under construction in the past few years. the small shafts in operation turned out 240,000 tons of coal in 1971. output from january to october this year was four times that for the same 1971 period.

the hsuchou area, which has rich coal deposits, has established a number of large mines. the small ones provide more fuel for household use and raw material for industrial production, and stimulate the expansion of small plants producing chemical fertilizer, coke, iron and steel, farm machinery and bricks.

chairman mao in 1958 formulated the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". inspired by this, the people of hsuchou opened scores of small coal mines within a short time. but these were forced to close down as "worthless" under the influence of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

in july 1970 the people repudiated the revisionist line and began to reopen the closed-down shafts and dig new ones.

the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle was followed. before transmission lines were put up, the workers used chisels and sledge hammers to drill holes, windlasses for lifting, basins and pails for water drainage. they completed building in eight months a shaft with an annual production capacity of 150,000 tons. when drifting sand threatened another small mine under construction, the workers made reinforced concrete rings that solved the problem.

ventilation, water drainage and shaft haulage of most of the small coal mines in the hsuchou area are now mechanized and extraction and transport semi-mechanized, thanks to a mass technical innovations drive.

the large mines help the small ones with technical guidance. workers from small mines also go to learn in the large mines.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Burma, Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1972)

a chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, left here by air today for friendly visits to burma and sri lanka, at the invitation of the government of the union of burma and the government of the republic of sri lanka.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chiang and chen shu-fu, vice-ministers of foreign trade; yeh cheng-chang, a deputy department director of the foreign ministry; and leading members of departments concerned wang ming-chun, sun chun, wang chien-hua, yang wei and huang jen-chuan.

present were burmese ambassador u thein maung and his wife; and sri lanka ambassador r.l.a.i. karannagoda.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Holds Talks with Guinean Prime Minister Beavogui

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1972)

premier chou en-lai of the state council and guinean prime minister lansana beavogui, leader of the government delegation of the republic of guinea, held talks here this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present at the talks on the guinean side were: m. keita, s. behanzin, a. drame, a. camara, d. diallo, t. diarra, f. soumah, b. sakho, i. soumah, n. cisse and second lieutenant b. konde.

present at the talks on the chinese side were: chi peng-fei, foreign minister; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade;

and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, han ke-hua, ho kung-kai, han hsu, cheng fei, lu kuei, chu hsien-sung, chou mien, lo hsu, mu wen, chao ching-tien and chang tung-sheng.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Welcoming Guinean Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, gave a grand banquet here this evening in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people warmly welcoming guinean prime minister dr. lansana beavogui and the distinguished guests on the government delegation from the republic of guinea led by him.

attending the banquet were samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister; and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs.

present were aboubacar camara, guinean ambassador to china, and guinean embassy officials.

the national flags of the republic of guinea and the people's republic of china were hung in the banquet hall.

premier chou en-lai and prime minister lansana beavogui made warm and friendly speeches at the banquet.

premier chou en-lai in his speech spoke highly of the achievements made by the guinean people in various fields. he said: "the guinean government and people, under the leadership of president ahmed sekou toure, have repeatedly frustrated imperialist schemes of interference and subversion, victoriously safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty and have continuously achieved remarkable successes in building their country and developing their national economy and culture. in foreign affairs, the guinean government pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, opposes barbarous racial discrimination, supports the african national liberation movements and the just struggles of the three indo-chinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, thus making positive contributions to the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese people sincerely admire and greatly acclaim the series of successes achieved by the guinean people in their struggle."

the premier praised the african people as a great people. he said: "they are advancing courageously on the road of the struggle to win and safeguard national independence. the heroic struggles of the peoples of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), namibia, zimbabwe, azania, spanish sahara and other regions are dealing heavy blows at colonialism, neo-colonialism and white racism. the independent african states, relying on their own unity and efforts, are changing their state of poverty and backwardness resulting from long-term aggression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism. we are convinced that, persevering in struggle, the great african people, who are growing more and more united in their hundreds of millions, will surely be able to win still greater victories on their road of advance of independence."

premier chou en-lai said that the two peoples of china and guinea had forged a profound militant friendship in the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the friendly relations and cooperation between china and guinea in the political, economic and cultural fields had continuously grown in strength and made satisfactory progress under the guidance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. "we are confident that his excellency the prime minister's current visit to china will certainly make a new contribution towards further strengthening the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries," he concluded.

in his speech, prime minister lansana beavogui said: "our mission of good will and friendship to the people's republic of china takes place at a time when the process of development of international relations is traversing a period characterized by a tactical alteration of the forces and methods of aggression in the imperialist camp, an increasingly impetuous upsurge of the people's forces for liberation and revolution, and great changes on the gigantic front of struggle of the peoples against imperialism, changes which are marked by historic victories won by the peoples.

he pointed out: "international imperialism evidently retains its essence and nature, without which it would not be imperialism. its raison d'etre remains the plunder of the peoples of their wealth, the economic, political and socio-cultural domination of the peoples and the enslaving exploitation of their force of labour."

he said: "panic in front of the victorious resistance of the peoples is leading imperialism to acts of a nature that speed its end while at the same time temper the peoples. everywhere the peoples are attaining a greater maturity of consciousness in the anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist struggle and engaging more and more, and in depth, in the revolution to build a new society free from exploitation, oppression and brigandage and characterized by relations of justice and equality."

the prime minister then analysed the excellent situation in the people's revolutionary struggles in asia, africa, latin america, the middle east, north america and west europe.

he spoke of the guinean people's firm stand in opposing imperialism and colonialism and their achievements in developing national economy and national culture under the leadership of president ahmed sekou toure.

he praised the achievements the chinese people have made at home and the role they are playing in the international arena under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung. he paid high tribute to the profound friendship between the people of guinea and china forged in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

referring to china's assistance to guinea, he pointed out: "your assistance is aimed at consolidating the world front of the anti-imperialist struggle; it is aimed at hastening the fall of imperialism and capitalism in the world. this assistance, which is of a revolutionary character, could not be disinterested, let alone neutral. its exclusive interest, and we insist, is in enabling the beneficiary country to fight effectively against imperialism, to free itself and to make its own democratic revolution, that is to say, in the exclusive interest of its people and in complete independence and free from all allegiance, including that vis-a-vis the people's republic of china."

after the speeches, the band played the national anthems of guinea and china.

at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship, hosts and guests drank many toasts to the health of chairman mao, the health of president ahmed sekou toure, the prosperity of china and guinea, the happiness of the two peoples, the constant growth of the friendship between them and of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and new victories for the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. during the banquet, the band played guinean and chinese songs such as "toure", "conakry", "friendship among the peoples", "a long life to chairman mao", "great peking" and "friendship spread to the whole world".

present were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council; chi fang and wu yu-hsun, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship

with foreign countries, including wang shu-sheng, peng shao-hui, ho ying, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, sung yang-chu, ku ming, hao chung-shih, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, kuo lu, wang ping-chien, chang ta-chih, li ching-chuan, wang hai-jung, wang shih-yen, ti fu-tsai, liu chien-kung, teng kang, yang chi, wu chung-chao, ho kung-kai, han hsu, cheng fei and lu kuei, as well as chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua and his wife kuo li-wen.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by premier chou en-lai at the banquet here this evening in honour of guinean prime minister lansana beavogui:

your excellency lansana beavogui, respected prime minister of the government of guinea,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

distinguished guests from guinea,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that the government delegation of the republic of guinea headed by his excellency prime minister lansana beavogui has, upon invitation, come to our country for a friendly visit, bringing with it the profound friendship of the fraternal guinean people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to extend our warm welcome to prime minister beavogui and the other distinguished guests from guinea.

the republic of guinea is a heroic country, and the guinean people a people with a glorious fighting tradition. after waging protracted, indomitable and valiant struggles, the guinean people eventually freed themselves from the shackles of colonialism. since independence, the guinean government and people, under the leadership of president ahmed sekou toure, have repeatedly frustrated imperialist schemes of interference and subversion, victoriously safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty and have continuously achieved remarkable successes in building their country and

developing their national economy and culture. in foreign affairs, the guinean government pursues a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, opposes barbarous racial discrimination, supports the african national liberation movements and the just struggles of the three indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, thus making positive contributions to the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese people sincerely admire and greatly acclaim the series of successes achieved by the guinean people in their struggle.

comrades and friends,

the african people are a great people. they are advancing courageously on the road of the struggle to win and safeguard national independence. the heroic struggles of the peoples of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), namibia, zimbabwe, azania, spanish sahara and other regions are dealing heavy blows at colonialism, neo-colonialism and white racism. the independent african states, relying on their own unity and efforts, are changing their state of poverty and backwardness resulting from long-term aggression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism. we are convinced that, persevering in struggle, the great african people, who are growing more and more united in their hundreds of millions, will surely be able to win still greater victories on their road of advance of independence.

although china and guinea are separated by vast oceans, our two peoples have forged a profound militant friendship in the long struggle against imperialism and colonialism. since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and guinea in the political, economic and cultural fields have continuously grown in strength and made satisfactory progress under the guidance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. his excellency prime minister lansana beavogui has twice been in our country before, and he is a well-acquainted friend of the chinese people. we are confident that his excellency the prime minister's current visit to china will certainly make a new contribution towards further strengthening the friendship between our two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

i wish his excellency the prime minister complete success in his visit.

now i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of guinea and the well-being of her people,

to the development of the friendship between the peoples of china and guinea and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to new victories for the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism,

to the health of his excellency president ahmed sekou toure,

to the health of his excellency prime minister lansana beavogui,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests of the guinean government delegation,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1972)

following is the full text of guinean prime minister lansana beavogui's speech at the banquet given in his honour by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

your excellency premier chou en-lai,
your excellency prime minister samdech penn nouth,
your excellencies messrs. ambassadors,
distinguished chinese friends,
ladies and gentlemen,
comrades and friends,

today, in the company of the members of our delegation, i have both the joy and the privilege to find myself again in this immense glorious land of china and among the great chinese people with whom my country, since her independence, has established the best relations.

back in 1960 i was beside our president at the signature in peking of the treaty of friendship between our two countries. the guinean presidential delegation was given a grand reception, which i am not ready to forget.

in 1968 i came again to this land of china so hospitable, always with the same admiration.

in coming here for the third time, i thought nothing would astonish me any more. but i should testify here, among friends, of my ecstasy and that of my whole delegation at the welcome of so exceptional a quality which was accorded us yesterday upon our arrival at the peking airport.

in the name of the guinean people to whom is addressed your mark of sympathy, militant friendship and fighting solidarity, in the name of my delegation and in my own name, i express to the great and glorious chinese people victoriously led by the very respected and loved leader chairman mao tsetung, to his excellency respected premier chou en-lai and to the distinguished members of the central committee of the chinese communist party and the chinese government present here my deepest and sincerest thanks from the bottom of my heart.

our mission of good will and friendship to the people's republic of china takes place at a time when the process of development of international relations is traversing a period characterized by a tactical alteration of the forces and methods of aggression in the imperialist camp, an increasingly impetuous upsurge of the people's forces for liberation and revolution, and great changes on the gigantic front of struggle of the peoples against imperialism, changes which are marked by historic victories won by the peoples.

international imperialism evidently retains its essence and nature, without which it would not be imperialism. its raison d'etre remains the plunder of the peoples of their wealth, the economic, political and socio-cultural domination of the peoples and the enslaving exploitation of their force of labour. the methods of action of imperialism remain deceit, corruption, intimidation, savage aggression and the crimes of genocide. it uses all the weapons and resorts to all the degrees of atrocity that its interests dictate. despite the internal contradictions in the imperialist camp, which we know are minor ones, imperialism is proceeding, according to a global strategy, with a repartitioning of roles and responsibilities, a certain division of labour on an international scale.

imperialism has not become less noxious, quite on the contrary. it has become more aggressive and more savage, using more barbarous methods, burning whole countries, destroying all life and attacking peaceable countries in a cowardly manner, without declaration of war and with unheard-of violence.

but our trip takes place at a time and in a context that we can also consider excellent.

if in fact the aggressiveness of international imperialism is more and more characterized by madness and unreason, a concrete manifestation of its inevitable doom of which the end is already in sight, this mad aggressiveness, far from terrorizing the peoples, assures them of a victory not only very near but above all total and definitive. panic in front of the victorious resistance of the peoples is leading imperialism to acts of a nature that speed its end while at the same time temper the peoples. everywhere the peoples are attaining a greater maturity of consciousness in the anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist struggle and engaging more and more, and in depth, in the revolution to build a new society free from exploitation, oppression and brigandage and characterized by relations of justice and equality.

in asia, the heroic vietnamese people and the other peoples of indochina, confronted by an exceptionally barbarous aggression, are fighting with ardour and vigour and winning over the aggressor imperialism victories which not only modify and will increasingly modify the geo-political situation throughout southeast asia, but also demonstrate to every people of the world that if only it has the will to fight and to win, if only it is organized and determined in the struggle, its victory is assured.

the armed struggle, the ideological struggle and the high level of political and patriotic consciousness of the vietnamese people have led the aggressor to enter into negotiations, despite his manoeuvres of diversion to postpone an end already inscribed in the registry of history as a brilliant and inestimable military, political, ideological and diplomatic victory for the vietnamese people.

this is not going to leave imperialism tranquil exclamation

on behalf of the guinean people and their party and government, we fervently salute here the heroism of the indochinese peoples who prove themselves to be giants of history.

in asia many other people's forces are fighting against international imperialism, and we are convinced that they, following the example of the indochinese peoples, will win victories no less profound and decisive.

the revolution is proceeding well in asia.

in america, if the victories of the peoples are less numerous and less evident, it remains no less true that these forces are organizing themselves and fighting in very difficult historical conditions.

the triumphant cuban revolution serves as an example for the popular masses in all the latin-american countries. chile is fighting admirably against an imperialism installed in her heart. the other latin-american peoples are not inactive, and the frequent changes of governing teams, which one witnesses, attest to the acuteness of the blows dealt at the regimes by the progressive forces, which will lead to victory when they will succeed in organizing themselves and coordinating their action.

the north american people, by the support they give to the indochinese peoples in their struggle against imperialism, have fully demonstrated their political maturity. they deserve our admiration.

in western europe the labouring masses, the working class and the peasantry are increasingly aware of their state of being exploited and are daily compelling capitalism to drop its mask.

in the middle east the arab peoples are gathering their forces to firmly subdue this bridgehead of imperialism -- israel.

in africa imperialism is being increasingly hemmed in:

the liberation forces in guinea bissau, angola, mozambique, zimbabwe, namibia and the whole of southern africa are dealing increasingly harsh blows at the nato powers and winning daily more decisive victories. the people of a great number of independent states of the continent are shaking off more and more the neocolonialist yoke, and one witnesses the questioning of most of the colonialist-type agreements linking these countries to the former metropolitan colonial powers. that is a progressive tendency which we strongly support because it announces deep changes directed towards a democratic revolution.

and in setting in motion this process, the guinean people, their party, the democratic party of guinea, and their government have played and are playing a determining role to which history testifies.

it is known that the guinean people, under the leadership of the dpg created in 1947 and headed by comrade ahmed sekou toure, supreme leader of our revolution, liquidated in 1957 the principal economic-political apparatus of feudalism allied with colonialism, the so-called traditional chefferie, and that this action enabled them to liquidate french colonialism by their vote on september 28, 1958 and create on october 2, 1958 the independent and sovereign state of guinea.

it is known that the dpg at once engaged the young state in a thorough anti-imperialist policy to

free the nation from all subjection to any foreign monetary zone, nationalize the banks, establish a national commercial system dealing a fatal blow at colonial mercantilism, engage the whole nation in an economic development with a socialist structure, and above all break the colonial educational system in order to build up a new system aimed at the formation of man of a new type, convinced as the party is that of all things the foundation is revolutionary consciousness based on an ideology born of practice and directing practice.

this road of radical decolonization and dynamic participation in the world movement of socialist revolution is historically just and has incontestably served as an example and a lever for the vast movement against the neo-colonialist order, which today sweeps the entire african continent and which disquiets international imperialism to such an extent that, passing from hatred to surly madness, the nato countries, through the instrumentality of the starveling portuguese government, made a military attack on the city of conakry in the deep night of november 22, 1970 without any declaration of war.

it is equally known with what energy and determination the guinean people, in conakry as at koundara and gaoual, meted out an exemplary punishment to the imperialist hordes flanked by their mercenaries. this victory, which belonged to all the peoples, has accelerated in africa the process of "deneocolonization".

but the guinean people do not fight alone. the revolution is never isolated. the guinean people count on sincere and strong friends, among whom the people's republic of china occupies a privileged position. but before speaking about the militant relations that exist between the people's republic of china and the republic of guinea, we must here briefly evoke the eminent place occupied by the people's republic of china in the concert of nations.

it is by the correctness of their political line, the firmness of their ideology and the loyalty of their leaders to the interests of the chinese people in particular and all the peoples in general, that the chinese communist party and the government of the people's republic of china have organized and won so many victories on the international plane. the people's republic of china has in fact regained its rightful seat in the united nations, of which it was deprived so long, so illegally and so unjustly. it is the fruit of the concerted efforts of the chinese people themselves. it is also a sign of the times, the triumph of revolutionary truth over imperialist-capitalist falsehood. it is not only a sign, but also a reality of the profound change which has occurred in the international situation in favour of the forces of progress. the respect in which the people's republic of china is held by all the other nations and its weight in

the estimation of the international context are the result of the constant, hard and sustained work of the chinese people themselves, of the perspicacity of its leaders and the luminous ideas of its great helmsman the highly respected chairman mao tsetung, one of the greatest revolutionaries of all times, the real hope of all oppressed peoples, the consistent and uncompromising proletarian fighter, whom we have nominated as the untiring guide of the peoples.

the successes achieved by the chinese people both at home and abroad are directly connected with the upsurge of the democratic and progressive forces and the qualitative changes which they have imposed on the forces of exploitation and domination in asia, latin america and africa.

it is resolutely, profoundly and with determination and method that the people's republic of china is helping the peoples fight against imperialism, free themselves from the imperialist yoke and promote the democratic revolution.

and it is because the republic of guinea is convinced of this truth that she gives an exceptionally militant, total and profound character to her cooperation with the people's republic of china. this should be understood and this character should be radicalised.

what are the foundations of this cooperation?

the nature of our ideological option, the intransigence with which we wage the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the firmness with which we conduct imperturbably our development, the impetuosity with which we have engaged in, mastered and conducted the cultural revolution -- to all this is due imperialism's inextinguishable hatred for you and for us. this identity of the colonial and semi-colonial past, this indentity of aspiration for happiness and of common objectives, have, despite the distance that geographically separates the people's republic of china and the republic of guinea, made our two peoples, the revolutionary people of the people's republic of china and the revolutionary people of the republic of guinea, our two parties, the chinese communist party and the democratic party of guinea, close, intimately close, to each other. how shall i put it? they are merged and mingled in the same and unique ideology, the ideology of integral revolution, radical and total revolution.

that is the explanation for the nature so profound, so amicable and so excellent of our cooperation. yes, we should loudly affirm, comrade chou en-lai, that your country, the people's republic of china, holds a place in the republic of guinea and in all of africa -- we are very well placed to say so, a place of choice in the

heart and in the reason of the african peoples. we would injure your legendary modesty, we would hurt your humility which is an example for all countries, but we could not miss this occasion, this happy opportunity, without thanking you most sincerely for all the assistance, both ideological and material, that you have never ceased to render not only to the guinean revolution, but to all the labouring masses of fighting africa determined to regain their lost freedom, their scoffed-at dignity and their usurped responsibility.

it is useful here to say to you how worthy is the conduct of your experts, how their conscientiousness in work and their love of well-done work and well-accomplished duty constitute, beyond all words, the best example of qualities which should be acquired by man of the new type of socialism and the builder of socialism. we should say to you that your experts translate each day into concrete deeds all the teaching of chairman mao based on the friendship of peoples.

your assistance to the republic of guinea and the dpg is an interested assistance, it could not be otherwise and we are going to explain. your assistance is aimed at consolidating the world front of the anti-imperialist struggle; it is aimed at hastening the fall of imperialism and capitalism in the world. this assistance, which is of a revolutionary character, could not be disinterested, let alone neutral. its exclusive interest, and we insist, is in enabling the beneficiary country to fight effectively against imperialism, to free itself and to make its own democratic revolution, that is to say, in the exclusive interest of its people and in complete independence and free from all allegiance, including that vis-a-vis the people's republic of china. on our part, we need an assistance that is revolutionarily interested. the final aim of your assistance is to rid us of the need for assistance itself, that is to say, to combat tirelessly and ceaselessly imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and the chronic under-development which they have caused and are attempting to perpetuate. your form of assistance thus conforms perfectly to our conception of assistance as masterfully defined by our general secretary of the dpg, the supreme leader of the revolution, strategist ahmed sekou toure at the 8th congress of our party, and i quote: "all assistance that does not help us shake off assistance should be rejected." thus you will understand, comrade chou en-lai, why we do not wish to place any limit on our cooperation in any field.

the republic of guinea sincerely rejoices at this ideological and political convergence, which marks her relations of a very high quality with the people's republic of china. and people will understand the very militant interest and joy my delegation takes in profiting from its stay by learning from the great chinese people.

before concluding, allow me to present to you, mr. premier, and through you to the valiant chinese people, to their great leninist communist party, and to their government my sincere thanks for the warm and militant hospitality which you have accorded to me and to the members of my delegation.

now allow me to propose a toast

to the health, long life and happiness of the highly respected and beloved great leader chairman mao,

to the health, long life and happiness of his excellency premier chou en-lai,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c.,

to the strengthening of the militant friendship between our two peoples,

to the prosperity and happiness of the chinese people,

to the health and happiness of all the members of the diplomatic corps present here exclamation

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Economic, Technical Study Group
Leaves Guyana for Home

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Dec. 9, 1972)

the chinese economic and technical study group led by director wang fu-lin of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries left here for home by plane today.

seeing the chinese group off at the airport were kenneth king, guyanese minister of economic development, and hubert oliver jack, minister of mines and forests. charge d'affaires ad interim nieh kung-cheng and other officials of the chinese embassy in guyana were also present.

the chinese group arrived here last september in accordance with an economic and technical cooperation agreement signed by the two countries last april. on the second day of their arrival, all members of the group were cordially received by ptolemy a. reid, guyanese

deputy prime minister and minister of national development and agriculture. during their stay in guyana, the group visited a number of industrial enterprises as well as the country's rice-producing area and bauxite mines. it also held friendly talks with guyanese departments concerned on the possibilities of cooperation in certain fields.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chi Teng-kuei, Yang Li-kung and Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Peasant Friendship Delegation from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1972)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with the members of the visiting peasant friendship delegation dispatched by the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). leader of the delegation is niichi tanaka and its secretary is atsushi yoneyama.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations including chang yu, sun ping-hua, chen kang, liu yun and liu jang.

Chi Teng-kuei, Yang Li-kung, Chang Hsiang-shan Meet Japanese Rural Activists' Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1972)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the third japanese friendship delegation of rural activists. leader of the delegation is masahisa suganuma, deputy leader is kisuke kikuchi, and secretary-general is shin yokokawa.

present were leading members of chinese organizations, including chang yu, sun ping-hua, chen kang, liu yun and liu jang.

Liao Cheng-chih and Yu Mei Meet with Delegation of Osaka Port and Harbor Bureau

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and yu mei, vice-minister of communications, this afternoon met with all members of the delegation of the osaka port and harbor bureau from japan led by shinzaburo fukuyama. they had a friendly talk.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned sun ping-hua and chang kung-chen.

on hand was japanese friend in peking yoshikiyo hyodo.

the japanese delegation arrived here on december 2 at the invitation of the china ocean shipping company.

CHINA AND KENYA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Kenyan National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1972)

premier chou en-lai sent a message today to his excellency jomo kenyatta, president of the republic of kenya, extending warm congratulations on the occasion of kenya's national day. the message reads:

his excellency jomo kenyatta,
president of the republic of kenya,

nairobi

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of kenya, i wish to extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the kenyan government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people. may the

republic of kenya enjoy prosperity and her people well-being. may the friendly relations between china and kenya increase daily.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
peking, december 11, 1972

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1972)

a korean scientific and technical cooperation delegation arrived here by train this morning. led by wong dong gu, chairman of the korean section of the china-korea committee for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of chemical industry, the delegation has come to attend the 13th session of the committee.

the delegation was met at the railway station by sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the committee and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned chang yun-chih, lu wei-chao, tien jen-chien, chang chien-fei, kao chih and chang chi.

present were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, and jon dong su, economic counsellor of the korean embassy and member of the delegation.

Korean Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1972)

sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industry, gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming wong dong gu, vice-minister of chemical industry of the democratic people's republic of korea, and all members of the korean scientific and technical cooperation delegation he is leading.

attending were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and officials of the korean embassy in peking.

present were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang yun-chih and lu wei-chao.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of close friendship between the people of china and korea. sun hsiao-feng and wong dong gu toasted the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of china and korea and the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Air Attache of Pakistan Embassy in Peking Gives Banquet on Occasion of Pakistan Basketball Team's China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1972)

sultan muhammad dutta, air attache of the pakistan embassy here, and his wife gave a banquet this evening on the occasion of the pakistan basketball team's visit to china.

attending the banquet were li meng-hua, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including yeh cheng-chang, chu tse, mou tso-yun, meng hsien-ju and chi pao-shu, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

present were m. afzal khan, leader, and members, of the pakistan basketball team.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and pakistan.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Bank Delegation Concludes Visit to Zambia

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Dec. 9, 1972)

the delegation of the bank of china headed by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank, concluded its friendly visit to zambia and left here by air this morning.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by mapara, assistant secretary of the zambian ministry of finance.

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen, counsellors of the chinese embassy lin sung and yu pao-sen were also present.

the delegation arrived here on december 2. during its stay, it had wide contacts with officials of the zambian bank circles. it visited livingstone, capital of southern province, on december 7 and 8, and was welcomed by local government officials. it also visited some factories and projects as well as famous victoria falls there.

yesterday evening, chinese ambassador li chiang-fen gave a farewell reception on the conclusion of the delegation's visit. officials of the zambian government and bank circles were present. hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples and banks of the two countries.

UPU

Chinese Postal Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1972)

the postal delegation of the people's republic of china led by chiao wei-chung, deputy director of the directorate-general of posts, returned to peking by air today after attending the annual meeting of the consultative council for postal studies of the universal postal union in switzerland and paying a friendly visit to that country.

it was greeted at the airport by chu chun-ho, director of the directorate-general of posts, and leading members of departments concerned.

on hand was swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Bear in Mind Our Army's Goal of Doing Wholehearted Service To the People

- Story of an "Observe-Discipline and Cherish-People Model Company" of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 8, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, December 7, 1972) The cadres and fighters of the "Observe-Discipline and Cherish-People Model Company" (遵紀愛民模范連) of a certain unit under the PLA Canton Command constantly bear in mind the army-building goal of the people's army, closely unite with the masses of the people, and wholeheartedly serve the people. They win the deep love of the masses of the people.

In the War of Liberation, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the cadres and fighters of this company strictly upheld the three major rules of discipline and eight points for attention. They cared for every single blade of grass and every single tree belonging to the masses of the people. They have gloriously won the title of honor, "Observe-Discipline and Cherish-People Model Company." They have maintained this glorious tradition up to now.

In May this year, the area where the company was stationed had a mountain freshet rushing down over the rice fields of the production teams. A serious threat was posed to the rice seedlings that had been transplanted not long ago. Separated by a dam from the rice fields was a fish pond of the company and a large stretch of its newly sown vegetable land. Should the dam be strengthened to protect the company's fish pond and its vegetable fields or should the dam be breached to allow the flow of water to save the masses' seedlings?

At the thought of Chairman Mao's teachings on wholehearted service to the people, the fighters immediately came to grips with the driving rain and tore down their own dam and built a ditch to lead the mountain stream into the company's vegetable fields and its fish pond. This was to give the rice fields of the masses protection. The masses hastened to dissuade them from it. But they said, "We are the people's army. We would rather suffer a production loss ourselves than let the rice seedlings of the masses be washed away."

Later, at the spiking stage of the production teams' rice crops, a serious dry spell hit the local area. The company's vegetable fields were woefully dry. At this time, the fighters of the "Observe-Discipline and Cherish-People Model Company" directed a flow of mountain water" toward their vegetable fields. But when they thought of the still greater need of water of the rice fields of the masses, they took the initiative to conduct water into the latter's fields. From far away they fetched water for their own vegetable fields. Such a practice deeply moved the poor and lower-middle peasants. They said, "The Model Company is really quite worthy of the name cherish-the-people model!"

The commanders and fighters of this company bore in mind every comfort and every need of the masses at all times. In the brisk farming season, they took the initiative to head for production teams to help the people with labor and help commune members with rush harvesting and sowing. In the winter, they climbed uphill to collect firewood and weeds for the benefit of the militarymen's dependents, surviving members of martyrs and "5-protection" households. Every festive day or holiday saw many fighters carrying water with shoulder poles for the poor and lower-middle peasants, sweeping ground for them and repairing bridges and mending roads.

One day at noon, the company heard that there was a cave-in at the work-site of a section of a highway in the neighborhood and that several road-building commune members had suffered serious injuries. The cadres and fighters immediately rushed to the scene. At that time, the hazards of the situation had yet to be removed. Stones of all sizes kept rolling down the mountain side. The fighters thought nothing of their own personal safety. At the risk of their own lives they rushed into the midst of the danger area to save the injured commune members. After the injured commune members were sent to the hospital, their critical condition called for emergency blood transfusions. The fighters vied with each other in offering their blood to the hospital. The masses at the scene said with feeling, "Every one of the fighters taught by Chairman Mao is a good 'Lei Feng'!"

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POLITICS AND PROFESSIONALISM

Politics and Professional Affairs Must Represent a Dialectical Unity

- In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party branch of Hsiench'eng Senior Middle School of Chenp'ing hsien gives teachers and students line education, thus providing a boost for the development of the educational revolution and improving the quality of teaching

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 8, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengchow, December 7, 1972) In unfolding the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party branch of Hsiench'eng Senior Middle School of Chenp'ing hsien, Honan Province, has given teachers and students ideological and political line education and got rid of interference from the "Left" and the Right. A boost is provided for the development of the educational revolution. The quality of teaching is improved.

Line education was unfolded by this school in the light of the actual conditions of teaching. Early this year, shortly after the beginning of school, a language teacher devoted his spare time to the writing of a book, "Fundamental Grammatical Knowledge" geared to teaching needs. He had in mind the work for use in teaching. This sparked a debate among the teachers of the language group. Some people were for the said language teacher's idea, opining that this approach helped strengthen the imparting of fundamental knowledge of language and elevated the students' cultural level. Some others were against it, saying, "This is teaching through writing grammar. Is it not putting 'professional affairs in command' and 'intellectual education' first?"

To distinguish right from wrong and unify cognition, the Party branch of the school organized the language group teachers to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings on "redness" and "expertness" and criticize "intellectual education first" which swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i advocated from the Right and "politics may overrule everything else" which they advocated from the "Left." Through study and criticism, thinking was unified and all came to understand clearly that politics and professional affairs must represent a dialectical unity and could not be separated from each other or set in opposition to each other.

They all pointed out that the practice of the language teacher studying assiduously and painstakingly and compiling teaching material on his own with some supplemental fundamental language knowledge thrown in should be promoted. It was helpful toward the cultivation of socialist-minded cultured laborers. It was by no means a case of what was called "professional affairs in command" and "intellectual education first." The Party branch of the school commended the teacher for his initiative in editing and writing the teaching material. His efforts were printed in book form for the reference of other teachers in teaching.

Through conducting line education in a vivid and concrete way, this school scored optimum results. A further impetus was given to teachers' activism and creativity in taking up professional studies and making a good job of teaching for the revolution. A language teacher formerly neglected knowledge of language in teaching. Now, in correcting students' school papers, he made serious and elaborate corrections and revisions from the content to word usage. For some students with a relatively poor performance, face-to-face revisions and corrections went with face-to-face guidance. To guide students in the practice of writing, this teacher collected 271 faulty sentences from student-written essays and edited a "Faulty Sentences under 13 Categories" to meet classroom teaching needs. Thus, not only were the students given ideological and political education but they were enabled to grasp fundamental language knowledge and the quality of language teaching was improved. They received praise from both teachers and students.

For a time, the criticism of the tendency toward "theory being everything" and a departure from reality in the senior middle school of Chenp'ing hsien was followed by a trend toward the neglect of teaching of fundamental knowledge and fundamental theory. In lecturing on a chapter dealing with "tractors," a teacher of physics did not give a preliminary explanation of the fundamental principles involving tractor speed changes, motive power machines, etc. He just dabbled in the structure of a tractor and its operational technique. The students were then allowed to drive tractors. Though they got the hang of the operational technique, some students did not know where the trouble lay when running into snags, and still less how to overcome them. The Party branch of this school laid hold of this matter and organized teachers and students in time to study Chairman Mao's teaching on "integration of theory with practice" and discuss how the relations between theory and practice should be straightened out.

Through a discussion and a summing-up of teaching experience, everyone heightened his awareness. When lecturing again on "tractors," the physics teacher first enlightened students on the elementary theory with the help of hanging pictures and then guided students to the side of a tractor. Practice was associated with an elaborate explanation of the principles of tractor structure and its utilization. The operational skill was also imparted to allow operational practice. Relatively satisfactory results in teaching were thus achieved.

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OFFSHORE ISLANDS

Red Sentinels on An Offshore Island

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 12, 1972)

On the vast expanse of the blue sea bordering the Fukien Front, there is a small island lying far off from the mainland. On this island are terraced fields, rows of barracks, sentry posts, and a dense network of defense works. Looking bright and brave, the sentry guards are vigilantly holding their positions on the forefront, defending the territorial water of the motherland.

Stationed on this island throughout the year are the commanders and fighters of the garrison detachment of a certain army unit under the PLA Fukien Command.

Eighteen years ago when the PLA commanders and fighters landed on this small island for the first time, stones were strewn about and weeds throve. There was neither a single well nor a small plot of arable land. Not a single shady tree could be found. But to insure peace for the people of the motherland, the PLA commanders and fighters resolutely trampled all difficulties under their feet. They pitched tents and settled on the island, posting sentries and carrying out non-combative tasks on the one hand and starting a fight to build the island on the other. The tents were filled with cold wind in winter, but it was very stifling and hot inside them in summer. Sometimes when a typhoon attacked the island, fresh water, food and vegetable could not be brought to it for some ten days at a stretch. Then the fighters used their wash basins to hold rain water and cooked soy bean with sea water. It was in this way that the fighters endured the difficulties and fought on this island year after year.

T'ang Ho, a veteran fighter who was among the first group of PLA commanders and fighters that landed on this island and is now a deputy commander of this unit has passed 18 whole years on this island. He has contributed his share toward the development of this island. In summer in the first year after he came here, defense works had to be built intensively. Every day, he went in the fore to mix cement concrete in the stifling and hot trenches. Although this was hard labor and he found pains in his loins and back, he worked more than ten hours at a time without taking a rest.

Once something urgent happened at his home. The unit leadership urged him time and again to go home to attend to it. But he was reluctant to leave the worksite. Later, the leadership had no alternative but to order him to leave, and the comrades-in-arms took him by his hands and dragged him from the worksite onto a boat. He was praised by the commanders and fighters of the army unit for his deeds of safeguarding and building the island. The higher-level leading organ conferred upon him the honorable title of "a pace-setter in island defense."

The revolutionary spirit of the island-defense fighters of the older generation in founding an enterprise through hard work set the younger generation in motion. Coming one group after another to the island, the new fighters, as the veteran fighters had done before them, inherited and developed our Army's honorable traditions of arduous struggle and joined in building and defending the island.

On one occasion, the 4th squad was assigned the arduous task of drilling a tunnel. The entrance of the tunnel was on a precipitous cliff, at the foot of which was the wavy sea. Tied with pieces of rope, the fighters were lowered from the top of the cliff and carried out work in mid air. They were in danger of falling into the sea at a moment's carelessness. Platoon leader Chuang T'ing-hsin and fighter Fang Miao-ts'an went in the fore to fasten their pieces of nylon rope and lowered themselves to the middle of the cliff. One of them held the rock drill and the other struck with the hammer, doggedly starting a fight against the cliff. Very quickly, they opened up an entrance to the tunnel. The further they drilled, the harder the rock became. Sometimes, seven or eight rock drills had to be used one after another in drilling a hole for blasting.

Ts'ao Hsiang-yu, a squad leader and a communist, felt his arms sore as a result of shaking in the course of drilling holes in the rock. Skin peeled off one layer after another from the palms of his hands. His face and his clothes were stained with rock dust, which was mixed up with his sweat, making him look like a man of mud. Other fighters wanted to relieve him. He always said: "In order to build the island into a bastion of steel, let us go on working!"

It was in this way that the fighters of the 4th squad fought bravely for one whole year and more, succeeding in drilling the tunnel and accomplishing with remarkable results the tasks assigned by the higher level.

On another occasion, the higher level decided to build a pier on this island. This island was surrounded with hidden rocks and the terrain was dangerous. Some rocks hidden in the water must be blasted off before a pier could be built. The fighters jumped one after another into the water and drilled holes in the hidden rocks. Waves buffeted them, making them unable to stand firm and to open their eyes. The rocks were covered with sharp shells. Many fighters had the soles of their feet cut by the shells, and their arms and legs were also scratched and bled. But, none of them uttered a sigh of pain. They doggedly fought on.

One night, a 9th-grade wind blew suddenly. Angry waves surged in the sea, and the pier which was still under construction was about to collapse. At this crucial moment, the fighters jumped selflessly into the sea and, one clutching hands with another, formed a human wall to keep off the wild winds and the raging waves, preventing the pier from being damaged.

In dauntless revolutionary spirit, the fighters fought bravely for five months and completed the whole project in triumph, saving more than 30,000 yuan for the state.

The island-defense fighters also reclaimed one plot of wasteland after another on this rocky island and grew vegetables in it. Some of these plots did not have a thick layer of top-soil. Making use of their time before attending to and after coming off their duties, the fighters gathered basket-loads of soil and carried it to these plots of land. Those who went away on business also brought back loads of earth when they returned to the island. Plots of vegetable land were thus formed on the island. They also went on fighting against such natural disasters as typhoons, fog and drought which were frequent on this island, making various kinds of vegetable grow up strong on this island. In the first half of this year alone, they harvested close to 100,000 catties of vegetables, initially changing the state of wholly depending on the mainland for supply of non-staple foodstuff.

Shunning no hardships, the fighters stood on guard vigilantly through day and night in defense of the coast of the motherland. It was late one night when new fighter Chan Te-ming stood on guard braving an 8th-grade typhoon. The sentry post faced the raging sea. It was so very dark that one could not even see one's fingers before one's eyes. There was danger that one might be swept down into the sea by the waves at any moment. This was the first time Chan Te-ming stood on guard under such poor conditions. He told himself that his enduring one more bit of hardship meant insuring peace of a higher degree for the motherland. Thus, he tightly grasped his gun and vigilantly looked at the surface of the sea. The wind blew ever more strongly and the waves surged higher and higher and lapped continuously at him, wetting his clothes. He felt so cold that he shuddered. He did not withdraw even one step but persisted in fighting against the winds and waves for several hours.

Strong wind blew and the fog was thick the year around where the observation post at the high ground on the island was, bringing great difficulties to the fighters in making observation. But in the past decade and more, they neither let a single suspicious object slip away nor missed a single enemy activity. They were rated an advanced group by the higher level and were given an award, third grade, for collective meritorious service.

One morning, the sea was still covered with thin layer of fog when platoon leader Wang K'ai-fa and another fighter who were then standing on guard discovered a suspicious boat through a telescope. They immediately heightened their vigilance and kept close watch over this boat. They also reported the discovery to the higher level promptly and accurately. It was discovered that this was an enemy spy boat which audaciously invaded the coastal area of our motherland. The higher level commended their spirit of responsibility of a high degree and praised them, calling them "Red Sentinels on an Offshore Island."

- NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

A Hsien Committee in Shensi Strengthens Leadership over Cadres' Reading and Study

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 11, 1972)

(NCNA Sian, December 10, 1972) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," the CCP committee of Tzuyang hsien, Shensi Province, concretely strengthens its leadership over the cadres' reading and study. Setting an example, the hsien committee secretary leads the broad masses of cadres to read some works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao seriously and develops the revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study, giving an impetus to the development of various branches of work in the hsien.

Since the beginning of this year, in conjunction with the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style, the Party committee of Tzuyang hsien has called enlarged meetings of its standing committee four times to study the state of study carried out by the cadres of the hsien, to sum up experience and to lead the cadres to deepen their understanding of the great significance of the revolutionary doctrine at the high plane of class struggle, thereby giving an impetus to the deep-going development of the study movement conducted among cadres throughout the hsien.

In leading the cadres of the whole hsien to read and study, the standing committee of the hsien Party committee first set up a central study group and, adopting the method of "unified disposition, decentralized private-study, intensive discussion, and periodical summing-up," took the lead in adhering to the study system and in reading arduously and seriously, and led the broad masses of cadres in study. In the past two years, its nine members have studied rather systematically such works as "The Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "The Civil War in France," "Anti-Dühring," "Critique of the Gotha Program," and other Marxist-Leninist works, and such works as "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" of Chairman Mao.

Ho Shih-ming, secretary of the hsien committee, was leader of the study group of the standing committee. He took responsibility conscientiously, drew up a study plan, examined and spurred on the study effort, and took the lead in expressing views in a discussion. He often used his experience of persevering in reading and study to encourage all to read and study conscientiously.

Chao Wen-chu, deputy secretary of the hsien committee who was deputy leader of the study group, not only grasped his study firmly but also actively gave the comrades who belonged to a low cultural level assistance in study.

Up to the present, the standing committee of the hsien committee have personally made reports to the cadres 13 times on tutoring in study. This has played a good role in helping the cadres in studying works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

In organizing the cadres to study, the Party committee of Tzuyang hsien also pays attention to combining general appeal with concrete guidance. Adopting the method of frequently examining conditions, grasping typical cases and training backbone elements, it urges the cadres to study. In the first half of last year, the members of the standing committee of the hsien committee went separately to Kaop'ing, Hanch'eng, Hung-ch'un, Shuangho, Kaot'an, Maopa and other ch'ü and communes to inspect the condition of study conducted by cadres of the ch'ü and commune levels and to study the problems occurring during the cadres' study. Some units did not grasp reading and study tightly and held that "they were unable to spare time to study because they were busily engaged in work."

In view of these problems, the hsien committee called a special meeting attended by leading cadres at and above the level of the ch'ü committee secretary. At the meeting, they studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, summed up experience in study, commended a number of units and individuals that had carried out study with rather good results, thereby further raising the understanding of the leading cadres at and above the level of a ch'ü committee secretary on the importance of reading and study. After the meeting, various units carried out serious discussion and study, drew up a study plan and strengthened leadership over study.

In July and August this year, the hsien committee dispatched three investigation groups deeply into some offices and units of the hsien and ch'ü levels to investigate the condition of implementation of the plan and made public to the whole hsien the conditions of the investigation, giving an impetus to the study movement conducted among the cadres.

In the course of study, the hsien committee pays very close attention to grasping the learning from models and using the models to set the general situation in motion.

The secretary of Ch'engkuan ch'ü Party committee displayed the revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study, achieving remarkable results in study. The hsien committee promptly summed up and popularized his experience of combining reading and study with investigation and research, thereby setting an example for the broad masses of cadres in improving the style of study.

The secretary of Hungch'un ch'ü belonged to a low cultural level and met with difficulties in study. He made revolutionary efforts, persevered in studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and worked hard to have a real grasp of these works. The hsien committee summed up and popularized his experience of diligent study.

To help the cadres study better works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the hsien committee also ran study classes for the tutors. Since last year, these classes have been held for 16 terms, training backbone elements in study for various units.

The Party committee of Tzuyang hsien led the cadres of the whole hsien to read and study seriously, thereby further strengthening the ideological building of the Party organizations at all levels and raising the Marxist theoretical level of the broad masses of cadres and their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION CORPS

Tibet Production and Construction Corps Makes New Contributions

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 11, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Lhasa dated December 10, 1972) The broad masses of fighters of the Tibet Production and Construction Corps fight amid hardships to build the highland. They have made some new contributions. This year, various army reclamation areas have defeated various natural disasters and reaped good harvests of farm crops, supplying ten million catties of commodity grain to the state, topping that supplied last year by two million catties, and also submitting one million yuan in profits to the state. Meanwhile, they have supplied the local Tibetans with some grain seeds, saplings and tea seeds. Development has also been registered in the multiple undertakings. The total output of apples, pears and peaches tops that of last year by 70 percent, production of tea leaves, tobacco, groundnuts and hemp has increased rapidly, and the Hami melon has been successfully trial planted. At present, all reclamation areas have enough food grain, seeds, fodder, meats and vegetables for their own consumption, and a scene of growing prosperity is everywhere.

In the course of exploring the border regions and building the highland, the Tibet Construction and Production Corps developed the honorable tradition of arduous struggle. When construction had just started, the fighters lived in hollows dug in the ground, or slept in tents in the wilderness. Iron picks and spades were the tools they used. Taking the border areas as their home and the fight against hardships as their glory, they fought against sandstorms and the exceeding cold, reclaimed farmland from the wilderness, and built forest belts and orchards.

Tungpochueh Orchard beside Lake Ikung was formerly a tract of uninhabited gravel land. "Tungpochueh" is Tibetan meaning gravel land. More than a decade ago, a group of reclamation fighters came here to start their enterprise. Cutting away brambles, reclaiming wasteland and hillslopes, and braving all hardships, they built this place into one of the biggest orchards under this production and construction corps. This year, this orchard produced 270,000 catties of bounteous fruits. The apples were big, fragrant, sweet, crisp and nice-looking and were deeply welcomed by the masses.

In the course of building the highland, the Tibet Production and Construction Corps extensively carried out activities of scientific experiments to grope for the objective laws of the development of production in the highland areas and marched toward production in depth and breadth. The fighters on the one hand learned from the local Tibetan masses and on the other hand introduced and cultivated a large quantity of fine strain seeds and adopted the advanced skills. Many of the fighters whose homes were in the interiors of the motherland brought from their hometowns the fine strain seeds for experiment and extension in Tibet.

P'engpo Farm in the upper stretches of the Lhasa River lies 3,850 meters above the sea-level, where naked barley was planted exclusively in the past. One k'e (one k'e is equal to one mow) of land yielded only some 100 catties of naked barley. The reclamation fighters actively brought from the interiors the winter wheat for experimental planting. After repeated experiments for many years, they eventually cultivated a fine strain of winter wheat which was adaptable to the characteristics of exceeding cold, dry weather, short frost-free period, big difference between day and night temperatures. A bumper harvest of this winter wheat was reaped over vast areas.

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OLD CADRES

Old Cadres of Changchun Railway Sub-Bureau Play the Role As Backbone

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 7, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Changchun dated December 6, 1972) Full of vigor and vitality, many old cadres of Changchun Railway Sub-Bureau under the Shenyang Railway Bureau fight on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, actively contributing toward developing the excellent situation of revolution and production throughout the sub-bureau.

The railway routes under the jurisdiction of the Changchun Railway Sub-Bureau are parts of the main routes of the railway service in Northeast China--the Changchun-Talien Railway and the Changchun-Harbin Railway, which have very heavy tasks of transportation.

Most of the cadres taking leadership work at the level of such units as the station and section or higher already participated in railway service during the democratic revolution or were promoted from among workers during the early post-liberation period. After a long period of revolutionary struggle and work, they have accumulated rich, practical experience. In particular, after being tempered during the proletarian cultural revolution, many old cadres have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle. The Party committees at all levels under this sub-bureau conscientiously implemented the Party's policy toward cadres, put these old cadres at leading posts at various levels in the sub-bureau and brought them into play as the backbone in revolution and production. At present, over 90 percent of the more than 110 leading cadres at the station and section level or higher are placed at leading posts in the leading groups at various levels of the sub-bureau.

After taking the new leading posts, these old cadres read and studied conscientiously and summed up their historical experience on both the positive and the negative sides in the struggle between the two lines, thereby distinguishing more clearly between the right line and the wrong line and raising their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of Changchun station under this sub-bureau is an old cadre. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, poisoned by the revisionist line of "production is primary," he once grasped production exclusively and neglected problems of orientation and the line. Later, he was again influenced by the fallacies such as "politics may overrule anything else," disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and slackened leadership over production. As a result, transportation once remained in a passive situation. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, he conscientiously studied statements in Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the relationship between politics and economics, summed up his experience on this problem, and built up his ability

to distinguish between true and false Marxism. Under the command of proletarian politics, he actively studied and solved the problems arising in enterprise management.

From January to October this year, although its tasks of transportation increased by 23 percent as against that in the same period of last year, this station overfulfilled its various targets in an all-round manner according to the state plan and carried out production in safety for 298 days running, bringing about a new situation of fine quality and high efficiency.

Many old cadres of the Changchun Railway Sub-Bureau apply the experience which they accumulated for a long period of time in the past in solving some major problems arising in transportation.

Congestion once occurred at Szup'ing Station which was a main switch-yard under this sub-bureau. If this problem was not solved promptly, transportation throughout this sub-bureau would be in a grave situation. Some people held that this congestion was caused by the fact that there were too many carriages but insufficient railways, and approval must be obtained from the higher level to divert some trains from the Szup'ing Station and to reduce the number of trains passing by this station.

The leading cadre supervising transportation in this sub-bureau formerly served as master of the Szup'ing Station for three years. He had rather rich experience in organizing transportation. He pointed out that this method of work would increase the pressure on the neighboring stations and was at variance with the spirit of the general line for building socialism. On the basis of his many years' experience of work in Szup'ing Station, he suggested solving the problem of congestion by tapping the potentials within this station. Later, he went deeply to investigate the conditions of the Szup'ing Station and asked the old workers about the situation. Very quickly, he found the crux to solving the problem of congestion. Subsequently, the number of trains passing by this station did not decrease but increased, meeting the needs of development of industrial and agricultural production.

While doing their work, the old cadres of this sub-bureau paid attention to overcoming empiricism, developing the style of modesty and prudence and learned things humbly from the masses, thereby carrying out leadership work more actively.

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RURAL EDUCATION

More Schools for Children in Central China Mountain Villages

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Dec. 12, 1972)

ninetyeight percent of school-age children in the most remote hilly villages in hsiakuan commune in central china's honan province are studying.

there are 24 schools supplemented by study centers for practically every village in this area which has 790 families scattered over a hilly terrain of 600 square kilometres. some of the classes are conducted early in the morning or in the evening, some offer a concise half-day curriculum, leaving the students time for fieldwork, to meet the needs of the peasants. touring teachers climb hills 2,000 metres above sea level and down ravines.

most of the inhabitants settled there to flee famine under former kuomintang rule. cruelly exploited and oppressed by the landlords, they found conditions hard. they could not afford to send their children to school.

liberation brought a new life. ten schools were set up in the villages. during the socialist education movement in the countryside, the hsiakuan commune party committee in autumn 1965 called on school teachers working on the plains to go to the mountain areas to help spread education. communist party member wu ting-fu and five others immediately volunteered. with local teachers, they formed a shock force to bring education to the mountain folk.

the teachers visited all the villages in the area, worked in the fields among the peasants, made investigations and propagated chairman mao's thinking on revolution in education. in a few months they put into operation a programme of schooling in varied forms for every village.

children in the liushu production team had to climb hills and cross streams to reach a school. a touring teacher went to the mountains and set up a village school in a peasant's home. all the 30 or so children are enrolled. the parents said to the teacher: "it's so good that you have come to us. we thank chairman mao."

in the dense woods 2,000 metres above sea level are two production teams separated by five kilometres. each team has a dozen school-age children. the young teacher assigned to teach them cut a path through an 1.5-kilometre-long virgin forest and has been teaching ever since, in all weather.

IRRIGATION

Red Flag Canal Brings Change to Central China Hsien

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Dec. 12, 1972)

the gigantic red flag canal enabled linhsien county in the central china province of honan to have a good harvest this year despite long dry spells, windstorms and hail.

built from february 1960 to june 1969 by the local people, the project split the taihang mountains and diverted water to the county through precipices from the changho river in neighbouring shansi province. it ended the area's long suffering from drought. the canal has made it possible for the county to expand agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, side occupations and fishery. the county now has 20,000 tons of grain every year to give the state as agricultural tax and surplus grain sold. most of its production brigades have collective grain reserves. it formerly had to bring in 10,000 tons of grain from the state to feed the population.

stark hills and ravines in linhsien county at the eastern foothills of the taihang mountains gave a poor mantle of soil and three hundred out of the county's 500 villages had no source of water.

the people undertook this project under the leadership of the linhsien county communist party committee. a trunk canal, three big sub-canals and many smaller channels have a combined length of 1,500 kilometres, most of it cutting across cliffs and ravines. the red flag canal serves 12 of the county's 15 people's communes and 370 of the 489 production brigades, flowing over hillslopes, rolling land and plains. it is linked with other canals and reservoirs to detain water and irrigate and drain land.

the acreage of irrigated land has grown from 600 hectares to 40,000. grain yield rose from 1.5 tons to 3.7 tons per hectare, exceeding for several years the target set for this area in the national programme for agricultural development. yield in many production brigades ranges between six and 7.5 tons.

the changes in the jentsun people's commune illustrate those of the county as a whole. most of the 115 villages in the commune had no source of water. people had to trudge many kilometres up and down mountain paths fetching water. it is estimated that in pre-liberation days over 5,500 of the manpower were taken up in this way every year. the red flag canal now provides enough drinking water for the people and livestock and for irrigation of most of the land. the commune's irrigated farmland is 26

times that before liberation and grain yield has risen from one ton to 4.5 tons per hectare. the commune no longer depends on the state for food grain. it now sells the state around 850 tons of grain every year. it has 2,000 tons of grain in reserve and many families have surplus grain.

Linhsien county planted an average of 5,000,000 trees annually from 1964 to 1970, and 14,000,000 trees in the past two years. the former barren mountains are covered with trees and a large quantity of fruit is picked every year. sangerhchuang production brigade now averages over 100 timber and fruit trees per capita. it picked about 150 tons of fruit this year. the reservoirs in the county are used for raising fish.

the people in Linhsien county are terracing fields and improving the farming system by shifting from single to double-cropping and extending the inter-planted acreage. multiple cropping index has doubled. several hundred good strains of seed have been introduced from other places since 1964, and over a dozen good strains bred or improved by the local people. rice was not grown in the county before. it trial-planted over 1,100 hectares this year and the result was good.

the county has built 25 small power stations with a combined generating capacity of 4,831 kilowatts for farm production and lighting for 70,000 peasant households. the county has since 1966 set up over 30 small factories producing chemical fertilizer, pesticides, cement, threshers and harvesters, equipment for irrigation and drainage, water turbine generators and motors. communes and production brigades also have established some small workshops. the county's total industrial output value in 1971 was four times that of 1966. before liberation, the county had only two handicraft workshops making simple farm tools.

the people have built many roads along the red flag canal. the combined length is 131 times that before liberation. all the communes and four-fifths of the production brigades have motor roads.

pumping stations and small reservoirs were built to detain the water not used by the red flag canal in ordinary times. the people regularly repair irrigation ditches and dig new ones. in all, the county now has over 200 reservoirs and 1,300 canals and ditches.

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WATER CONSERVANCY

Effective Water Conservancy System in South China's Delta

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 12, 1972)

two-thirds of the farmland in the pearl river delta in southern china's kwangtung province provides stable yields despite excessive rain or dry spells thanks to the addition of water conservancy projects in recent years.

per-hectare grain yield every year since 1965 has topped 6 tons, the target set for such areas in the national programme for agricultural development. although struck by typhoon this year, the delta reported a per-hectare yield of 6.75 tons of rice.

more than 20,000 big, medium-sized and small irrigation and drainage projects have been added in the past two years, and 250 kilometres of waterways dredged.

an alluvial plain at the estuary of two main pearl river tributaries, the delta with its fertile soil and mild climate is known as south china's granary. however, under reactionary kuomintang rule in the old days, the dikes were in disrepair and the land was liable to all kinds of natural disasters. grain yield was only 2.25 tons per hectare in 1949.

the communist party and people's government after liberation encouraged construction projects. people built dikes, sluice-gates and electric pumping stations that created some 500,000 hectares of land giving stable yields despite drought and waterlogging. rice yield rose to 6 tons per hectare in 1965. the area suffered from an unusually heavy downpour in 1968, but 6.75 tons of rice were reaped per hectare.

leading members of the foshan administrative region made on-the-spot investigations in recent years and launched a mass movement to dig canals, build sluice-gates and reinforce dikes. more farmland was improved.

the people have built 240 large, medium or small hydro-power stations since 1970.

commune members in one county completed a number of sluice-gates extending 200 metres in 14 months of hard struggle. this frees 22,700 hectares from flood and drought. grain yield reached more than 7.5 tons per hectare in 1971. despite natural disaster this year, the early-rice yield in the county averaged 3.15 tons per hectare.

rises are also reported for industrial crops, fishery and fruit in the delta.

SWIMMING

Swimming Tests for Chinese Children

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1972)

swimming tests were given here for children chosen from shanghai, kwangtung, heilungkiang, tientsin and peking between december 8 and 11 by the physical culture and sports commission.

the first ever held in china since liberation, the tests for children covered 12 events with a total of 150 entrants ranging from 9 to 12 in age. the tests were held in two age groups (group a: 11-12 and group b:10 and below).

the tests were meant to bring up good swimmers from among juniors. during the tests, the participants modestly learned from one another, encouraged one another and most of them bettered their own previous records.

among them was the ten-year-old boy chu cheng, a third-grade pupil of peking. starting swimming only a year ago he was the first to finish in the first and second rounds of 50-metre and 100-metre backstrokes in group b.

leading members of the physical culture and sports commission presented awards to swimmers at the closing ceremony on the evening of december 11.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Diplomatic Envoys of African Countries to China Give Reception on Occasion of Guinean Prime Minister Dr. Lansana Beavogui's China Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1972)

diplomatic envoys of african countries to china gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of guinean prime minister dr. lansana beavogui's visit to china.

attending the reception were prime minister beavogui and members of the government delegation of the republic of guinea he is leading, guinean ambassador to china and member of the delegation aboubacar camara, and officials of the guinean embassy in peking.

also present were premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, and leading members of chinese departments, including wang shu-sheng, ho ying, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, ho kung-kai and han hsu.

on behalf of the african diplomatic missions in peking, malian ambassador to china assane guindo proposed a toast at the reception. he said: our group of missions in peking strives to promote the implementation of the noble principles laid down in the charter of the organization of african unity and through regular meetings works to strengthen cooperation and mutual understanding so as to cope with the problems confronting our continent.

the ambassador said: africa today is experiencing a crucial period of its history. as we see it, the year that will soon end is a year full of promise. the rabat and georgetown conferences, the upsurge of the armed struggle in the national liberation movement and our achievements at international forums, the achievements in the united nations included, vividly show that as long as we persist in unity, we will be able to liberate completely african territories now enslaved by the colonialists and racialists.

speaking of the importance of the organization of african unity, prime minister beavogui in his toast said: one of the main objectives of the organization of african unity is unity. africa requires all her children to be united, requires that they, responding to the common ideals, engage in construction, ensure their happiness in progress and add a brick to the world building by their positive contribution.

the prime minister said: africa has much to do. she was retarded in her development by colonisation. it is essential that she changes the mentality of her children. it is essential that she stands in the ranks of the best of mankind. to achieve this immense task, her children should set to the work seriously and consciously. he stressed: the africans must master their own destiny.

prime minister beavogui said: the present day is marked by the explosion of the anti-china myth. while there are now only the representatives of seventeen african states here, we are sure that before long four, five or ten more or even all the other african states will be represented in peking. because the leaders of these states will recognize that one cannot but take china into account, that one cannot close his eyes and ignore 800 million souls, and that one cannot deliberately follow the former colonialist power which itself is doing its utmost to maintain good relations with peking while concealing the truth to its former colonies by maintaining the nursery tales about communism and the anti-china myth. the prime minister also added: the road of various african countries' cooperation with china is a road of true friendship.

premier chou en-lai in his toast expressed once again his deep thanks to the african countries, whose envoys were present at the reception, for their support for the resolution put forth by algeria, albania and 21 other countries at the 26th session of the united nations general assembly for the restoration to china all its lawful rights in the u.n. and the immediate expulsion of the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from that world organization. the premier added: for this reason, plus the efforts of our friends from various countries, the number of african countries with which we have established diplomatic relations has greatly increased, namely from around a dozen to 28.

premier chou en-lai reaffirmed the full support of the chinese government and people to the movement for african unity, to the south african people in their struggle against racial discrimination and against the whites' reactionary rule and to the national liberation movement in south africa. he said: since the founding of the people's republic of china, we have never extended recognition to the union of south africa, nor to portugal because the former is a representative of racial discrimination and the latter still holds vast colonies in africa.

premier chou en-lai also reiterated the all-out support of the chinese government and people to the people of the arab countries and palestine in their struggle against israeli zionism and for the legitimate rights of palestine. he stated: since the founding of the people's republic of china, we have never extended our recognition to israel.

premier chou en-lai thanked the african people for their support for the struggle of the chinese people and for the national liberation movement in asia, especially the struggle of the vietnamese people and other indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

after premier chou en-lai made his toast, prime minister lansana beavogui, ambassador assane guindo and premier chou en-lai went round to clink glasses and chatted cordially with diplomatic envoys of african countries to china.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

President Eriani Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Dec. 10, 1972)

abdu rahman al eriani, president of the republican council of the yemen arab republic, received here this morning at the republican palace chinese ambassador wang jo-chieh, who was leaving his post for home. the president had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Secretary General of Belgium-China Association Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1972)

serge pairoux, secretary general of the belgium-china association, left here by air today for shanghai on a visit before going home.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries which invited him, and other organizations concerned, including liu kuang-ya and ko ta-chuan.

after his arrival in peking on december 1, serge pairoux visited a factory, a school and a hospital and discussed work with organizations concerned.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Dec. 11, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, arrived here today for a friendly visit to burma at the invitation of the burmese government.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by dr. maung lwin, minister of trade, u san win, deputy minister of trade, and other officials of the burmese government.

chen chao-yuan, chinese ambassador to burma, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

Burmese Trade Minister Gives Dinner in Honor of Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Dec. 12, 1972)

burmese trade minister dr. maung lwin gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the visiting chinese government trade delegation headed by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo.

chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan and other officials of the chinese embassy were present on invitation.

attending the dinner were u lwin, minister for planning and finance; u san win, deputy trade minister; and other officials of the burmese government.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests toasted the further development of friendship between the burmese and chinese peoples and further strengthening of economic and trade ties between the two countries.

in the afternoon, minister pai hsiang-kuo called on burmese trade minister dr. maung lwin and had a friendly talk with him. chinese ambassador chen chao-yuan was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Meets and Fetes Guinean Prime Minister Beavogui in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 12, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, met with dr. lansana beavogui, prime minister of the republic of guinea, here this afternoon.

present at the meeting on the guinean side were mamadi keita, minister in charge of the field of education and culture; senainon behanzin, minister of information and ideology; alioune drame, minister of planning; and aboubacar camara, guinean ambassador to china.

present at the meeting on the cambodian side were general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state.

after the meeting, samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk gave a banquet warmly welcoming prime minister beavogui and all members of the visiting government delegation of the republic of guinea led by him.

attending the banquet were also chinese premier chou en-lai, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua and vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh.

also present at the banquet were hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

at the banquet filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship, samdech sihanouk in his speech thanked prime minister beavogui and primer chou en-lai for coming to tientsin from peking to see him. he said: this once again vividly shows the consistent, fraternal and sincere assistance and all-out support from the people of guinea and china and their outstanding leaders to the khmer people, the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces who are truly fighting for national salvation and the complete liberation of the motherland.

samdech sihanouk said: guinea, china and cambodia have always been close friends and the unbreakable unity among them has been forged in their prolonged common struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and in defence of the ideal of freedom, progress and peace.

samdech sihanouk thanked president sekou toure of guinea very much for his support to him. he said: we will never forget what he has done for us ever since u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in phnom penh and saigon plunged our fatherland into the greatest misfortune and catastrophe in her history.

samdech sihanouk strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for intensifying its war of aggression against indochina. he pointed out: u.s. imperialism is giving new, massive military aid to the saigon and phnom penh mercenaries while alleging that peace will soon be restored in indochina. samdech sihanouk once again stressed: no matter what difficulty may crop up, we will carry on our armed struggle, without retreat and without compromise, against the fraudulent "republic" in phnom penh and against its protector -- u.s. imperialism -- till they are completely wiped out from our land. he expressed his conviction that the cambodian people would surely win final victory.

prime minister beavogui first of all thanked samdech sihanouk for his militant friendship for him and the delegation he leads, and thanked the people of tientsin for their militant sympathy and support to the delegation.

he strongly condemned the traitorous acts of the lon nol clique and expressed his firm support for the just struggle led by samdech sihanouk. he said: it will be recorded in history that cambodia, supported by her true leader and consistent patriots, will surely recover her national independence on the strength of the indomitable will of her children and the unflinching support of the people of various countries, including the chinese people.

prime minister beavogui said: samdech sihanouk has shown the world his determination to liberate his motherland from under the feet of international imperialism, u.s. imperialism in particular. nothing will surprise us because we know your determination to fight to the end for the liberation of the land of your ancestors.

the prime minister said: guinea has always considered the lon nol clique as a wretched puppet. therefore for us the question is not the recognition of the royal government of national union of cambodia but a question of the continuation of the authority of samdech sihanouk and his government, pure and simple, and this government is always the sole legal, legitimate government that truly represents the aspirations of the khmer people. we are glad to see that samdech sihanouk enjoys good health among this chinese brothers. we are filled with pride at seeing him full of militancy.

he reaffirmed the guinean people's firm resolve to oppose imperialism. he said: free guinea is a graveyard for imperialism. this is not a slogan, nor an empty talk, for we are determined to bury imperialism.

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in conclusion he stated: i hereby reaffirm the unbreakable friendship and the unconditional support of the republic of guinea for you because your struggle is ours and our struggle is yours.

in his speech, hsieh hsueh-kung said: the cordial meeting between cambodian head of state samdech sihanouk and guinean prime minister dr. beavogui here today has been a great inspiration to the tientsin people. this will further strengthen the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the people of cambodia, guinea and china. we hope this friendship would last forever.

premier chou en-lai proposed a toast at the banquet to the friendship and unity of cambodia, guinea and china.

present at the banquet were duong sam ol, minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame duong sam ol; princess keth kanya; madame pemme peang; madame kou roun; prince and madame yuvaneath; princess roeungsy and her husband; and prince sisowath methavi.

after the banquet, prime minister beavogui, samdech and madame sihanouk, premier chou en-lai and chairman hsieh hsueh-kung attended a soiree. tientsin artistes presented guinean folk songs, the songs "long live people's china, long live chairman mao exclamation" and "oh exclamation china, my beloved second motherland exclamation" composed by samdech sihanouk, and chinese songs, dances and acrobatics.

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CHINA AND CANADA

Vice Minister Yang Tien-kuei Meets Canadian Minerals and Metals Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1972)

yang tien-kuei, chinese vice-minister of metallurgical industry, met and had a friendly conversation with the canadian minerals and metals mission here this evening. leader of the mission is jean-paul drolet, assistant deputy minister of the department of energy, mines and resources, and deputy leader is ralph douglas hindson, general director of the materials branch of the department of industry, trade and commerce.

after the meeting, yang tien-kuei gave a banquet in honour of the canadian guests.

canadian ambassador to china charles john small and canadian embassy officials were present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of chinese ministries of metallurgical industry, foreign affairs and foreign trade, including wu fan-wu, yao shao-shih, ma shu-chien, yu chung and liu ko.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Minister of National Economy Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1972)

nicolas cphessios, minister of national economy of the kingdom of greece, received shen chih-wei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the kingdom of greece, on december 9 and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from athens.

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CHINA AND GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Continues Talks with Guinean Prime Minister Beavogui

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1972)

premier chou en-lai of the state council and guinean prime minister dr. lansana beavogui, leader of the government delegation of the republic of guinea, continued talks here today.

Guinean Government Delegation Attends Soiree in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 11, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of guinea led by prime minister dr. lansana beavogui attended a soiree here today. they saw a modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

also attending were guinean ambassador to china and member of the delegation aboubacar camara and diplomatic officials of the guinean embassy in peking.

the distinguished guests received a standing ovation when they entered the theatre.

accompanying the distinguished guinean guests at the soiree were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council; and leading members of the foreign ministry, the cultural group under the state council, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ho ying, ti fu-tsai, liu shao-wen, yang chi and han hsu, as well as chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua and his wife kuo li-wen.

at the end of the performance, the distinguished guests applauded the dancers congratulating them on their success.

the guinean prime minister and other guests yesterday and today visited the art handicrafts exhibition, the palace museum and the exhibition on relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they were accompanied by leading members of chinese departments hsieh hsin-ho, chen chieh and wu chung-chao.

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Guinean Prime Minister Arrives in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 12, 1972)

guinean prime minister dr. lansana beavogui and the government delegation of the republic of guinea he is leading arrived here from peking by special train this afternoon to meet with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. the distinguished guests are being accompanied by premier chou en-lai.

they were warmly greeted at the railway station by samdech norodom sihanouk, hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and thousands of people in the city.

a warm atmosphere of friendship among guinea, cambodia and china prevailed at the tientsin railway station where red flags fluttered and the air was filled with the sound of drums and cymbals. when prime minister beavogui and other distinguished guinean guests alighted from the train, the railway station was astir with jubilation. the brightly dressed people danced joyously and cheered: "a warm welcome to prime minister beavogui exclamation" "firm support to the guinean people in their just struggle for the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "firm support to the three indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live the

great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" prime minister beavogui and samdech sihanouk kept waving to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

also accompanying the guinean delegation to tientsin were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai and han hsu; and chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua.

welcoming the delegation at the railway station were:

general duong sam ol, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia; and

leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tientsin, including wu tai, liu cheng, wang man-tien, wang yuan-ho and chao wu-cheng.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao was also present.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Ambassador to Iceland Gives Reception on Occasion of Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Two Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1972)

chen tung, chinese ambassador to iceland, gave a reception on december 8 to mark the first anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between china and iceland, according to a report from reykjavik.

among the more than 200 guests present at the reception were ludvik josefsson, minister of fisheries and commerce, magnus kjartansson, minister of industry, health and social security, hannibal valdimarsson, minister of social affairs and communications, magnus torfi olafsson, minister of eduction, eysteinn jonsson, president of the icelandic united althing, bjo-rn jonsson, speaker of the upper chamber, gils gudmundsson, speaker of the lower chamber, logi einarsson, president of the supreme court, gudmunder benediktsson, secretary-general of the prime minister office; and pall lindal, vice-mayor of reykjavik.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to iceland were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

to mark the occasion, the chinese embassy in reykjavik showed a colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" yesterday.

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CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met the japan-china friendship fishermen's group dispatched by the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). leader of the group is torakichi nakanishi and secretary general takenori furuno. they had a friendly conversation.

present were leading members of departments concerned ma ling and li fu-teh.

the group will leave here tomorrow for a visit to southern china before going home.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Television Technological Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 12, 1972)

a chinese television technological delegation led by tung lin, vice-director of the central broadcasting administrative bureau, arrived here this afternoon on a friendly visit to korea.

it was met at the railway station by kim si hak, chairman, and kim chang ho, vice-chairman, of the korean central broadcasting committee, chong song nam, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations, pae yong jae, vice-director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, and others.

chen hsing-nung, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy in korea, was also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Bank Delegation Arrives in Karachi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Dec. 12, 1972)

a delegation of the bank of china led by chiao pei-shin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank, arrived in karachi this morning for a friendly visit to pakistan at the invitation of the pakistan national bank.

the chinese delegation was welcomed at the airport by a. jamil nishtar, managing director of the pakistan national bank.

miao chiu-jui, chinese consul general in karachi, and chang pu-ke, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in pakistan, were also present at the airport.

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CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Dec. 10, 1972)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received here yesterday at the presidency chinese ambassador tsui chien and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Governor of Tanzanian Bank Receives and Fetes Delegation of Bank of China

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 11, 1972)

e.i.m. mtei, governor and chairman of the board of directors of the bank of tanzania, yesterday received and feted the delegation of the bank of china headed by chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank. the reception and the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

present on the two occasions were foreign manager of the bank of tanzania e. mwanjisi, counsellor of the chinese embassy chang chun-hua and chinese commercial representative chang yu-pu. i.k. martin, director-general of the bank of tanzania, was also present.

the chinese delegation arrived here on december 9 on its way back home after concluding a friendly visit to zambia. it had paid a visit to tanzania before going to zambia.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Scientists Visit Chicago

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(NCNA-English Chicago, Dec. 9, 1972

the chinese scientists delegation concluded its friendly visit here and left for san francisco today.

on december 8, the delegation visited the national accelerator laboratory which was operated by the university research association composed of 52 universities engaged in high energy-physic research, located on a 6,800 acre site near batavia, illinois state, some 30 miles west of chicago.

the chinese scientists were warmly greeted by professor norman f. ramsey, president of the university research association, professor robert r. wilson, director of the laboratory, and other distinguished scientists. at a brief welcome meeting, director robert r. wilson stated that the purpose of this laboratory is to further the understanding of elementary particle through the use of 300 billion electron volt proton accelerator. the chinese scientists visited the laboratories and had scholary discussions with their american colleagues. they also had lunch together at the laboratory's village barn. bidding farwell in the evening, director wilson said the visit paid by the chinese colleagues here was long long anticipated by american scientists and is a great honor to this laboratory. on behalf of the chinese scientists delegation, professor pei shih-chang thanked the american scientists for their warm hospitality and expressed his confidence that the mutual contact and scholary communication between the scientists of the two countries would surely be increased.

the chinese scientists also paid a visit to the site of the world's first nuclear chain reaction the day before yesterday. a team of scientists led by the late italian

physicist enrico fermi constructed the first nuclear reactor at the university of chicago in 1942. greeting the chinese scientists at the site, professor herbert l anderson who took part in the construction of the first reactor warmly shook hands with professor chang wen-yu, deputy director of the institute of atomic energy of the chinese acadamy of sciences. he presented to professor chang a reprinted copy of a scientific paper on elementary particle physics by professor chang, which was published in january, 1949, in the u.s., together with some other scientific papers of the research on the same subject by professor anderson himself and his co-workers. the chinese scientists toured some departments and laboratories of the university of chicago and were honoured at a luncheon hosted by the president of the university dr. edward h. levi. present were also some noted american scientists including professor george beadle, professor robert mulliken and professor robert g. sachs.

arriving in chicago on december 6, the chinese scientists were invited at a dinner in the evening at the museum of sciences and industry hosted by president daniel macmaster and director victor j. vanilow of the museum. they toured some sections of the museum after the dinner.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Tsinghua University Delegation of China Leaves Bonn for Home

(NCNA-English Bonn, Dec. 11, 1972)

the tsinghua university delegation of china headed by chang wei, vice-president of the university, left here for home today after concluding its visit to the federal republic of germany.

the delegation arrived in the f.r.g. on november 12.

loosch, director of the international cooperation department of the ministry for education and science of the f.r.g., received and gave a luncheon for the head and members of the chinese delegation on december 4. wang shu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to the f.r.g., was also present on the occasion.

the same day, arnold, director of the cultural department of the foreign ministry of the f.r.g., received head of the delegation chang wei. hosts and guests had friendly conversations on the two occasions.

during its stay in the f.r.g., the delegation visited nuclear power stations, research institutes and factories in nuremberg, frankfurt am main, hamburg and koeln. it also visited goettingen, karlsruhe, stuttgart, university in aachen, and nuclear research centres in karlsruhe and juelich.

wherever it went, the chinese delegation was warmly received by the people of various circles.

Delegation of Tsinghua University Back in Peking After Visit to Switzerland and FRG

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1972)

the delegation of tsinghua university led by chang wei, vice-president of the university, returned to peking by air today after attending the international nuclear industries fair and international meetings of nuclear industries in switzerland and paying a visit to that country and the federal republic of germany.

FRG Government Trade Agreement Negotiations Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 12, 1972)

a government trade agreement negotiations delegation of the federal republic of germany led by peter hermes, director of the trade policy department of the foreign ministry, arrived in peking by air this evening.

it was met at the airport by leading members of chinese departments, including sun so-chang, hu pen-yao and fang ying.

on hand was hans alfred steger, charge d'affaires ad interim of the f.r.g. embassy in peking.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF STUDENTS

Chairman Mao's Philosophical Thought Directs Us To Carry Out Ideological Work on Students Properly

by

the Party Branch of P'ei-kuang Middle School of Shanghai

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 5, 1972)

Our school lies in the busiest section of Nanking Road. Our Party branch and the broad masses of teachers realize deeply that in the violent struggle between the two classes for the younger generation, we can make the young students emulate the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" in "resisting corruption and forever remaining pure" only if we strive to carry out ideological-educational work properly by applying Chairman Mao's philosophical thought.

From "Closed Doors" To "Open Door"

Glamorous Naking Road draws some students like a magnet. They always want to take a look around. They want to go out into the street even during a 10-minute recess between classes. Someone suggests that the doors of the school should be kept closed so as to avoid any untoward incident. However, most of the comrades hold that the iron doors will not keep out the "fragrant wind" and poisonous miasma of the bourgeoisie, and that students should be allowed to temper themselves by riding high waves in a big storm. Two counter-measures have accordingly emerged, one is "closed door education" and the other, "open door education."

We have learned our lesson from "closed door education." In the past, for the backward students there was the door of the home and even the door of the unit in which the parents of the students worked, in addition to the school door. The students were taken to school and then taken home after school as if they were children going to a kindergarten. You might think that this was safe enough. But no. You close the "door" tightly and the enemy would think of other ways. This is because "Contradiction is universal and absolute" and "Within the sphere of thought not even we can avoid contradiction." "Closed door education" amounts to the negative tactic of asking the enemy for a truce. In fact it is avoidance and covering up of contradiction in ideological education. But the law of development of contradiction is such that the more you try to avoid it, the more passive you will become.

Therefore, it is necessary to throw open the school door and change "closed door education" into "open door education." In other words, it is necessary, in the struggle between the two classes for the younger generation, to turn from negative passivity into active initiative and actively mount an offensive against the bourgeoisie. With the school door open, a wide, wide world becomes accessible to the students and their revolutionary activism is given full play. Some of them offer to keep a watch during holidays on bad elements who resent being put under surveillance, voluntarily go on duty by turns and firmly insisting on keeping watch till late at night. One of the students who discovered a bad character doggedly followed him and roused the masses in the street and relied on them to criticize and struggle against him. As a result, the student himself and the masses as well learned a lesson.

A large host of things have taught us that we must not regard the young students as a burden, but rather look upon them as an important force for the fight against the bourgeoisie. Why are the students better now? Of course there are many reasons, but the principal one is that our socialist system is good and social influence is good. After more than twenty years of socialist revolution and construction, the 10-li foreign-style old Nanking Road is now filled with the sunshine and dew drops and fresh air of the proletariat. This is the mainstream, the rich nourishment on which the students grow up.

While firmly taking cognizance of this mainstream, we must also see the other side of the question, that is, a small handful of class enemies are really trying to corrupt the young people and school children, and some of the students have in fact acquired the bad habits and practices of the bourgeoisie.

Throwing the doors of the school open has brought in many new problems. New contradictions have arisen because of the feebleness of some of the students in struggle or because of their ignorance of policy. Some comrades who regarded all this as a bad thing wanted to close the school door again. We maintain that this is a good thing. The lack of experience of the students in class struggle is a problem that emerges in the course of their progress. With the school door thrown open, contradictions of the two categories are exposed more clearly than ever and a direction in which they are to be solved will have been found. Accordingly we decided to make full use of the concrete conditions of class struggle in Nanking Road and to give the students brisk, lively education in ideology and the political line.

Chairman Mao points out: "If you want to have knowledge, you will have to take part in the practice of changing reality." Facts show that only by letting the students get in touch with the reality of class struggle can they analyze and know things and gradually change their lack of sufficient experience and knowledge of class struggle. We launched the students on an investigation of the history of class oppression in old Nanking Road, and they wrote "History of Wing On Co." and other investigation reports. These materials have enabled the students to understand what is meant by class oppression and class exploitation. Stories of the "May 30" movement have again sown seeds of revolutionary fire in the heart of many students. More important still, it is necessary to let the students learn in real struggle. We have set up more than 300 three-combination out-of-school study groups of the school, families, and the neighborhood. With the support and co-operation of the neighborhood cadres and the revolutionary masses, the students are led to study politics, analyze the situation of class struggle in the neighborhood of Nanking Road, evaluate and keep watch on the un-reformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements, and Rightists, and receive practical education and tempering.

Participation in real class struggle will necessarily and universally raise the ideological consciousness of the students. As Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Every difference in man's concept should be regarded as a reflection of objective contradiction. By reflecting man's subjective ideas, objective contradictions constitute conceptual contradictory movements, set in motion ideological development, and continuously solve man's ideological problems." To help the subjective thinking of the students actively reflect objective contradictions, we regularly sum up problems from real life to set in motion the contradictory movement of the thought of the students.

The moment the "Good 8th Company of Nanking Road" came to the old Shanghai of brilliant lights and drunken night life from the smoke-covered battlefield, it took the first step in waging an anti-corruption struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat. So, while organizing the students to learn the deeds of the Good 8th Company, we asked them this question, "You are in the same Nanking Road, but why are your thoughts different?" This encouraged the students to make comparison and to think.

Against the advanced deeds of the Good 8th Company many students found the ideological gap between themselves and the Company, and resolved to remold their world outlook consciously. They combine their doing sentry and patrol duty in Nanking Road and their struggle with evil customs and practices with a ceaseless rectification of their thought, regularly summing up their experience and improving themselves. When they were on duty and there was a sudden rainstorm and the passers-by urged them to take shelter, the students would say, "Like the comrades of the Good 8th Company, we will firmly stick to our post and temper ourselves in the furious wind- and rain-storm."

We again posed such questions as "What heavy burden are we, the young people of this generation, carrying in respect of the future of the mother-land and the destiny of mankind?", "What preparations are you making now for the future?", etc., guiding the students toward establishing gradually far-sighted revolutionary ideals.

When the students had formed their conclusions as a result of their thinking, we induced them to act on them effectively. To hit back at the attempt of the bourgeoisie to attack young people in everyday life, we led them in promoting the spirit of fighting amid hardship and gradually reducing the ideological gap from the Good 8th Company in the course of serving the people.

For example, we organized the students to help Hsing Huo Day-and-Night Store send pastries and sweets to the poor and lower-middle peasants who were bringing vegetables to the city late at night, and learn from the advanced commercial workers their struggle against corruption.

We also pay attention to such work in teaching cultural knowledge. When teaching Lenin's "A Great Pioneering Act" in a language lesson, we brought the students to the ideal of creating communism with their two hands. The students voluntarily organized Sunday voluntary labor groups. They repaired desks and benches, repainted the blackboards, and kept the school premises clean, establishing the good practice of running the school by hard work and thrift.

Good at Discovering and Mobilizing Active Factors

Students are always divided into three types: the advanced, the middling, and the backward. A great deal of difference exists even among the backward students, who in the past caused us much headache. Even the same student has in himself two aspects of contradiction. However, as we paid no attention to the two-point theory, we often regarded the backward students as "spoiled oranges" and a "burden" and called them "inferior students." We either brushed them aside and ignored them completely or criticized and rebuked them endlessly. They were regarded as "hopeless cases."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "There exists within everything a contradiction between the new and the old, which forms a series of tortuous struggles." To call all backward students "inferior" is a one-point theory. They, too, have their "good" aspect, because they have all grown up in the new society, cherish a deep affection for the Party and Chairman Mao, and so have a certain good point like others. However, as their good points often occupy a secondary aspect in the contradiction in their head, they are neglected by us. After this analysis, all said, "As a result of the struggle between the two opposing sides of a contradiction, they always without exception change into each other under particular conditions." Why can backward students not change into advanced ones?

Of course they may change. Here however the conditions are important. One condition is an aptitude to discover positive factors in a backward student and mobilize these positive factors by different means appropriate to different conditions, so as to bring about an ideological change in them. Some comrades can think of nothing else but having the leadership grasp the work and the teachers talk to the students. This of

course is also important, but it is only an external cause, which can play a promotive role and enable the students to make progress only through the "internal cause"--the positive factor in the students themselves.

First of all, it is necessary to "turn the negative factors into positive ones" wherever possible in accordance with their characteristics.

There was once a naughty student who always did mischief. The teachers planned to isolate him in his class, but when he learned of that he was more mischievous than ever. However, he thought highly of himself. This "thinking highly of himself," which prevented him from rectifying his shortcoming, was a negative factor. Would it be possible to turn it into an uplifting positive factor? He was found, after concrete analysis, to be able to write faster than most others and fond of reading.

Seizing on this characteristic, we led him to read properly books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and other revolutionary works. In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification of style movement, we appointed him recorder of minutes of his group. He was so pleased, believing that this showed our trust in him, that he kept the records very well. In this way his brimful energies were directed to a revolutionary track. Together with his teachers and school fellows he participated actively in the struggle to criticize swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. After a period of tempering he joined the Red Guard organization and have since become a backbone student.

Such a situation often occurs: A student's positive factor is discovered by us, but he is unable to develop it. Most of such students have concrete difficulties. This makes it necessary to give them effective help, so they may effectively make some progress.

One of the second-year students was often absent from school, preferring to spend his time roaming the streets. Through heart-to-heart talks he expressed a willingness to study better and harder, but all the same he did not change much after that. Investigations showed that he really could not catch up with the rest of his class. Sometimes he could not understand a word of what the teacher said in class, and so he lost his confidence. Recalling his expressed willingness to "study better," we made arrangements with the Red Guards of his class to give him "make-up" lessons. Every time a difficulty in study was overcome, his enthusiasm for study would rise higher. Sometimes he would insist firmly on studying till the small hours of the night. In view of his progress, we talked with him about Chairman Mao's educational ideas and criticized the fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. He listened humbly, changed his ways earnestly, and made rapid progress.

In our effort to discover and mobilize the positive factors of students, can we ignore their negative factors? No, we cannot. We must aim to have "what is new (in the students' ideological make-up) gain predominance over what is old" and help their bourgeois ideas to die gradually. This is possible only through stern ideological struggle. The method is patient, careful persuasive education, chiefly by reasoning with them. Chairman Mao says:

"It is necessary to line up the facts, appeal to reason, and avoid over-simple, crude and coercive methods." Only by so doing can their negative factors be removed from them.

When a backward student makes a mistake, we should promptly help him learn a lesson from his mistake. One of the girl students who used to be quite chummy with some bad persons was one day beaten up by them. She swept bitterly, but did not learn a lesson from the incident. When she realized the seriousness of her mistake, we did not unduly reprove her or discriminate against her. Instead, we helped her see why she had made the mistake and how she could correct it. We told her about the storms of class struggle in Nanking Road of which she had personal experience. We also told her about the road to be taken by revolutionary youths and their ideals, and she was impressed. Finally she awakened.

In dealing with such students, we make use of teachers by negative example. We lead the students to the side streets and lanes to criticize and struggle against bad people, so they may see for themselves how the bourgeois are trying to win over the young people and see their own problems from the viewpoint of class struggle.

When the students have accepted these positive truths, they must be led to turn them bit by bit into practical action. But they should be helped to advance step by step in accord with their thought.

One of the backward students, having made a mistake, expressed willingness to make good activity. Seeing this positive factor, we let him join a factory-family history investigation group formed chiefly of Red Guards while all were learning about industrial production. After several weeks of investigation they all produced their reports, but he could write only 50 or 60 words and was very much ashamed of his effort. The veteran worker who worked with him did not lose patience, but talked to him once more. His second was better, and he was at once praised. To give full play to his enthusiasm, the veteran worker talked with him a third time. He rewrote his report a third time and finally finished it at 2 o'clock in the morning. This student subsequently joined the Red Guards. At his graduation he vowed to "Rush forward at the word of command, anywhere under the southern skies or in the northern wastes." He urged his school fellows to go with him to settle in villages on the frontier. He is doing very well now.

When we concentrate our energies on discovering and mobilizing the positive factors of the students and insist on giving education in reason, the past situation of entanglement in side issues and concrete problems is changed. When the theories expounded are combined with the students' thought and action, they become concrete, lively and practical, pushing the students forward in their progress.

Pay Attention To Another Tendency That May Be Covered Up

While helping backward students to change ideologically, we also pay attention to summing advanced models and commending advanced ideas, so as to

educate the students with their own models. One of the classes was ahead of the rest in the study of Marxist-Leninist works, prosecuting of the repudiate-revisionism and rectify-style movement, and ideological work. We launched a summing-up activity first in this class, so as to enable the students of the class to see where their good points and shortcomings lay. Meanwhile, using blackboard bulletins, broadcasts, and special posters, and by such means as organizational life of the Red Guards, we whipped up a hightide of "Emulate the advanced, exert the utmost effort, find the gap, and take action" throughout the school.

But this raises another problem. How after all should the advanced be set up and consolidated? Some comrades have "one hundred percent confidence" in the advanced students. They reason that since caring for the backward ones is all they can do, they should naturally regard the advanced ones as a godsend. Practice shows that even "one hundred percent confidence" could lead to the opposite. Being advanced and being backward is relative and a unity of opposites. "We must learn to look at a problem in all aspects, seeing not only the positive side of things but also their negative side." The "advanced" character of the advanced students is the main thing and must be safeguarded and promoted. However, it may cover up another tendency--we may easily overlook their weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes. To enable them to grow up more healthily still and better play an exemplary role of the advanced, we guide them to ceaselessly expose and resolve their own ideological contradictions. We promote the continuous development of the principal tendency of being advanced, so as to attain the object of going in the direction of being advanced in a higher degree.

The proletariat care for these advanced students and the bourgeoisie strive hard to influence them. It is necessary to sound the alarm for them. One of the Red Guard cadres in the school, whose parents are both Party members, is really a good student both in conduct and in study. The teachers had really "100 percent confidence" in her. At one time, however, she suddenly cut off her pigtail and wore instead a fashionable hair style. Her comments on the written rectification reports of the Red Guards were stereotyped and written in an illegible, cursory hand. This provoked the thought of her teachers, who then induced her to analyze these changes in herself. Two days later, she produced a written report in which she made a profound analysis of the complex situation of class struggle in the surroundings of her family and admitted that her changes were due to her fraternizing with some undesirable elements in her neighborhood. Since then she has been wearing her hair in a plain style and making entries in her diary everyday. She constantly considers the question of remolding her world outlook and further raises her ideological awareness.

Because they are young, the advanced students are often childish. As the old saying goes, they "do not know how high heaven and how deep earth is." Being advanced is a burden on them and they become conceited and self-complacent. One of the Red Guards, who grew up amidst praise and who could write man-size characters while still in primary school, was constantly surrounded by his admirers. In the past several years none of his teachers had anything bad to say about him. On one occasion, when his class was considering

the enrollment of a Red Guard, he alone firmly opposed the motion. Like some other advanced students, he was inclined to comparing his own strong points with other people's shortcomings. We did exactly the opposite by teaching him to see his own shortcomings while learning about other people's strong points. We organized repeated discussions in his group and class, showed the strong points and shortcomings of the candidate for enrollment, induced all to regard things from a developmental point of view, and criticized the static viewpoint. After four major debates, he finally abandoned his view. At the same time he also realized the danger of conceit and self-complacency which would inevitably separate him from the masses. Since then he has always examined his arrogance in his diary.

It is even more important to give full play to the backbone role of the advanced students, so they may lead all other students forward. They may even learn from the outstanding ideas of their school fellows and receive tempering while reforming the objective world. We urge the broad masses of Red Guards to learn making analysis and doing ideological work.

One of the Red Guards, having analyzed the facts of all the backward students of his class, decided to gain experience in helping the backward through grasping "points." In this case the "point" was a student who had acquired bad habits. The Red Guard charged with the duty of grasping the "point" went to the home of the student in question everyday to have intimate talks with him and study together with him. The parents of the student came to regard the Red Guard as their own son. He was badly missed if he did not turn up even for a day. The backward student made rapid progress. He achieved even better results in study than some of the advanced students. So the course of having the advanced lead the backward was also a course of having them learn from each other. At the meeting to approve the admission of the student into the Red Guard organization, all the Red Guards of the class not only commented critically on the student, but also asked themselves, "Why did we regard this school mate as unchangeable?" "Now that the backward have become advanced, what should we Red Guards do?" and such questions. They summed up experience and encouraged themselves to make progress.

Such practical tempering has not only led the advanced students to analyze themselves constantly, so that they gradually come to face squarely their own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes, but also formed in the school a fairly stable force of student activists which rallies and pushes forward the broad masses of students.

Grasping Repeatedly, Grasping "Relapses"

Can the students accomplish their ideological change once and for all? No, they cannot. Man's thoughts are forever in a "movement of contradiction from beginning to end, and this decides the tortuous and long-termed character of our ideological work.

Ideological "relapses" in the students occur constantly. Some students who have made mistakes may make them again. A backward student who begins to become advanced may suddenly go backward again. Some student cadres

and Red Guards may have this or that ideological problem or may even trip and fall. How should we deal with such phenomena? Some say that a relapse is a going back to the former state, and all we can do is to begin again. Others say that students are ideologically unstable and there is no rule to follow. Still others say that since ideological problems are invisible and intangible, the only way is to deal with them negatively and passively.

Is relapse a simple ideological reversal? In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Without investigation there will be no right to speak," we have made a concrete analysis of some of the students who have relapses, and found that a relapse is not a simple reversal at all. There is a profound inner change in the ideological essence.

For example, before he had awakened, one of the students was always stubborn and resentful whenever he heard criticism against his mistakes. But when he had a relapse after he had made some progress, even if he made the same mistakes, his attitude toward adverse criticism was one of bitter remorse and he would even weep bitterly. This shows that "relapse" is only a form, that the content of thought has already changed more or less.

A comparison between the state before the relapse and that after it shows three points of difference: there is a difference in thought and feeling, a difference in the degree of realization of the mistake, and a difference in the resolve to correct the mistake. Such difference marks their progress and growth. Our duty is to work on the basis of this "difference" in the midst of superficial "sameness."

Chairman Mao points out: "A correct knowledge is achieved often only through many repetitions from matter to consciousness and back from consciousness to matter, i.e., from practice to knowledge and back from knowledge to practice." The idea that ideological work must "proceed like thunder and wind and not stay overnight," that it must be done at one stroke and once and for all is exactly the counter-revolutionary revisionist black ware of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type which must be thoroughly criticized and repudiated.

Do relapses mean inconstant changes back and forth? There is always something "constant" in everything, some law by which things are guided. A student's ideological relapses are no exception. We have made an analysis of more than ten students of various types and found the rule that students' ideological relapses are closely related to the storms of class struggle in Nanking Road.

There is a 4th year Red Guard whose performance was so consistently good that he really "made his teachers confident and his parents satisfied." But the "confidence" and "satisfaction" led to trouble. An investigation showed that he was befriended by some scoundrels of the neighborhood and mixed with them. Then there is another student who was known for his backwardness throughout the school. He became known throughout the school for his activism after prolonged education. After more than one year everyone thought that he was "stabilized." The class enemy, seizing upon the opportunity of our relaxed vigilance, fraternized with him and brought about a relapse in him.

These instances tell us that in order to grasp the law that governs the thought of the students, we must analyze things and resolve contradictions with the Party's basic line at all times and in every place.

Are we really helpless in dealing with these relapses and able only to take a negative, passive attitude? We realize in practice that since fundamentally speaking such relapses are a reflection of class struggle, we can surely seize the initiative by grasping the link of class struggle.

There is a student who has passed through many relapses. In July last year we put him in a "three-rush" force formed of backbone Red Guards for tempering. There in learning to do farm jobs he was rated an outstanding learn-farming fighter on three occasions. However, he was not thrifty in his everyday life. So we constantly reminded him that this was a vulnerable spot and warned him against corruption by bourgeois ideology. Later, he really suffered another relapse and while learning industrial jobs was often absent from work without valid reason. Thanks to the warning given him beforehand, he did not make so serious a mistake as he had done before. We on the one hand helped him analyze the cause of his relapse, while on the other hand gave him fair and reasonable credit for the achievements and progress he had made so far, so as to enable him to increase his courage to correct his mistake. Now he has again changed for the better.

While grasping relapses, we not only lead the students in concretely and minutely analyzing their own problems, but also try to find the cause of these problems in the school, home, and society, which helps us all the more to grasp the initiative.

Grasping the initiative is also closely related to the ideological revolutionization of the teachers. "The question of education reform is first of all a question of teachers." In order to change the students ideologically, it is first necessary to change the teachers ideologically. We have set up in the whole school some model teachers who grasp tightly their own ideological remolding and who at the same time promote ideological changes in students. We commend them so as to rouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers.

We have not yet done enough in our effort to change the thinking of the students by using Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, and must carry on the work. We are deeply convinced that if only we earnestly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we shall surely be able to make young students lay a firm, solid foundation for a proletarian world outlook in the great windstorm and heavy seas of class struggle. (Reproduced from the Shanghai Wen-hui Pao of December 1, 1972)

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Peking Municipal No. 11 School Develops Its Teachers' Initiative in Doing Ideological and Political Work on Students

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 13, 1972)

(NCNA Peking, December 12, 1972) The teachers of Peking Municipal No. 11 (Middle) School take the initiative in enthusiastically doing ideological and political work on the students and help them establish the far-reaching revolutionary ideal, making them grow up soundly under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The No. 11 School has more than 3,100 students. There is everywhere a scene of vigor and vitality. In the classrooms, the students listen attentively to the lessons. In the factory operated by this school, the students also strenuously learn to do industrial work. After school, in the clean and tidy school grounds, the students play ball games, practice long-distance running, rehearse plays, sing songs, recite poems, and everywhere is an atmosphere of liveliness, vigor, unity and friendship.

To raise the teachers' sense of responsibility for doing ideological and political work well on the students, the Party organization of the school has held teachers' study classes many times to criticize the revisionist line of education with reference to the realities, thereby raising the teachers' consciousness of the line. The teachers constantly analyze and study the condition of the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat for winning over the younger generation. They come to understand the important meaning of the ideological and political work on the youths and children.

Many of the teachers shun no hardship and contribute their strength to the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Before the new students enter the school, the first-year class masters make use of their time during holidays to hold for group after group of the new students a study class in which "how to usher in the militant life of middle school" as the content of study. They also go to the new students' homes and the primary schools where they have studied to find out everything about these students. In this way, they are familiar with the condition of each of the students as soon as school begins and they can give the students proper ideological and political education.

In the light of the characteristics of youths and children, the teachers teach the students to establish a revolutionary ideal. They organize the students to carry out activities of learning from such advanced personalities as Wang Chin-hsi and Wang Kuo-fu. The Communist Youth League and Red Guard organizations and the study classes also carry out various significant activities with learning from the advanced personalities of the proletariat as the core. The students who have learned well from the heroes are commended promptly and asked to talk about their experience in learning from the heroes.

The students also write poems and stage plays and other theatrical works to eulogize the heroes and to express their revolutionary enthusiasm in learning from the heroes. They say: "When we have a revolutionary ideal, we can do anything vigorously."

In the activities of learning from the heroes, many advanced deeds have emerged from among the students and have been commended promptly by the school leadership. As a result of the leadership and influence of the advanced students, a good practice of observing discipline, carrying out study conscientiously and cherishing a warm love for labor and for the collective shows itself in the school. Good personalities and good deeds of unity and friendship and mutual assistance and of not keeping privately any money which one has picked up in the street and which someone else has dropped, have emerged in an unending stream. Each time the students come to labor in the countryside, they are commended by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In carrying out ideological and political work, this school puts the stress on combining the establishment of a far-reaching revolutionary ideal with the proper conduct of current studies,and leads students to approach correctly Chairman Mao's directive on the all-round development of moral education, intellectual education and physical education, to surmount interference coming from the "Left" and the Right and to adopt a correct attitude of making strenuous efforts to study for the sake of the revolution.

One of the students of the first-year senior middle school class used to think mistakenly that it would be all right so long as he was good ideologically when he took part in revolutionary work in the future and that cultural studies were not important, so he produced rather poor results in study. The teachers educated this student patiently and got together with him to criticize the "theory that reading books is useless" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Subsequently, he scored good results in his studies and also continued to make progress ideologically and politically.

Another student usually paid one-sided attention to study and was not enthusiastic in political work. She once tore her test paper into pieces because she scored low marks in an examination. After that, she became depressed. Her results of study of various other subjects also went from bad to worse. Her teachers and other students did ideological work penetratingly and meticulously on her and helped her see the danger brought by "marks in command" and raise her ideological consciousness. Educated patiently, she began to turn for the better ideologically and made very fast progress in her studies.

The teacher of this class organized the students of the whole class to discuss these two examples, making them understand more deeply the relationship of an all-round development of moral education, intellectual education and physical education and learn a lively lesson ideologically and of the line.

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FARMLAND DEVELOPMENT

Carry Out Capital Farm Construction Properly

- a short commentary -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 12, 1972)

Under the impetus provided by the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, members and cadres of people's communes in the vast countryside are raising high the banner of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," and bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of "Transform China in the manner of the Foolish Old Man who removed mountains." After scoring a victory in the battle against drought this year, they are carrying out capital farm construction centering on "land" and "water" in a big way, and struggling to bring about step by step a fundamental change in the condition of agricultural production.

Carrying out capital farm construction well is an important fighting task for tens of millions of the peasant masses to enable them to seize the initiative in production struggle and develop socialist agriculture, as well as an important part of the content of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai." The placing of politics in command and letting ideology set the pace by the Tachai Party branch is prominently made manifest in the struggle of placing politics and ideology in command and guiding the change in the condition of agricultural production. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle of Tachai production brigade is prominently made manifest in capital farm construction. The love for the state and the love for the collective of the commune members and the masses in Tachai is also continuously made manifest by their courageous efforts to transform nature and diligence in making a still greater contribution to the state and the collective.

The result of the "change of output" in Tachai is a result of the "change of soil," and the "change of the soil" is in nowise separable from the "change of the people." It is precisely in the process of transforming their objective world that the commune members and cadres of Tachai transform their subjective world and raise their ideological and political level.

We should take the basic line of the Party as the key link and continue to carry out repudiate-revisionism and rectification in a penetrating manner, closely link up the reality of struggle with the development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and by eliminating the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, continue to consolidate and develop the socialist collective economy and remove further obstacles to the development of capital farm construction.

At the same time, we must in conjunction with repudiate-revisionism and rectification draw a line of demarcation of policies from the plane of the line. When organizing the various production units in the practice of socialist cooperation in capital farm construction, leaderships at various levels

should maintain the principles of voluntary action, mutual interests and fair exchange, handle properly the relations between beneficiary and non-beneficiary production brigades, and share labor and cost in reasonable proportion based on the amount of benefit received. In capital farm construction, as in other agricultural labor activities, the principle of "From each according to his ability and to each according to his work" must be maintained, labor management must be properly carried out and labor efficiency must be improved.

Capital farm construction should be carried out in a manner suited to local conditions, and principal contradictions should be grasped and forces concentrated to solve major problems in the localities themselves. It is necessary to implement the principle of waging a war of extermination, and the battle line must not be over-extended. In each item of capital construction importance should be attached to quality and to practical results.

"Soil" stands foremost in the "8-Character Charter" for agriculture. The deep-turning of the soil, levelling and putting the land in order, soil improvement, building of terraced fields in mountain regions, and extending the arable surface in suitable areas--these are the main items of capital farm construction. In the final analysis, capital farm construction is for carrying out work properly in various quarters, supplying suitable growth condition for crops and laying a foundation for high and stable yield. Naturally, soil cannot exist by itself alone, but must be combined with mountain development, water conservation,and land transformation and afforestation, and diversified methods must be used for the building of high and stable yield fields with guaranteed yield against drought and waterlogging.

"Irrigation....is the lifeblood of agriculture." In building and repairing water conservation projects, not only must attention be paid to the storing of water against drought, but consideration must also be given to the draining of water to prevent waterlogging, and the building of terrace table fields as well as ditches to prevent salinization. Not only must water on the surface of the land be fully utilized, but attention must also be given to the tapping of underground water. In water conservation construction, it is necessary to follow the guideline: "Emphasis is on small scale, on projects complete with ancillary works, and on operation by the communes and production brigades themselves." That is a policy for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. In building a project, work must be carried out at the same time to making it complete with ancillary works. Work must be stepped up in projects which have not yet been made complete with supplementary facilities. Upon the completion of a project, management work must immediately be strengthened over it.

The transformation of the condition of agricultural production condition should proceed from the foundation up, and it is necessary to set the sight on the future, to differentiate between urgent and not so urgent needs, and to take immediate action. It is necessary to handle properly the relations between current production and capital construction. While guaranteeing the proper carrying out of current production, the labor power and resources of a production unit, or a district, should at the same time be used as much as possible for capital farm construction.

Each item of capital construction should be made wherever possible to benefit the current or the coming year's production. Special consideration should be given to those communes and production brigades whose production has been affected by natural calamities, and they should be helped to handle properly the relations between production and construction. Under necessary and permissible conditions, they should be provided with material support and helped to triumph fundamentally over natural disasters. At present, there is a special need to supply the drought stricken areas with well drilling machines, complete sets of machines and equipment and other supplies, and efforts should be made to drill more deep wells for this winter and the coming spring.

"Leaders must march ahead of the movement, and not lag behind it." Leading members of Party committees at various levels should maintain the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, give play to the fine style of arduous struggle, and form close ties with the masses, and by making investigation and study and grasping good typical examples, lead the whole area from the points and lend an impetus to the all-round situation. It is necessary to show concern for the livelihood of the masses, to pay attention to both labor and rest, to cherish and support the activism of the masses, and to enable the capital farm construction movement to develop and advance in a healthy and substained manner.

* * *

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Peking's Central Institute for Nationalities

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1972)

more than 1,000 worker-peasant-soldier students from china's 50 and more nationalities are studying at the central institute for nationalities here to become cadres, teachers, translators and literary and art workers.

founded in 1951, the institute has faculties of political science, arts and minority languages and literature. nearly 10,000 students have graduated from the institute. they are helping build up the minority areas.

to ensure that the students keep to the correct political orientation, the institute party committee often organizes them to visit places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early years, and factories and people's communes, while constantly conducting education in political line. the students are inspired by what they have seen and learned, and are determined to study hard so as to build their motherland into a prosperous country.

tsomu of monba nationality comes from tibet. orphaned in her childhood, she worked as a slave on a manorial estate. unable to stand the persecution, she ran away to the forest and stayed there until liberation. she said: "in the past the slave-owners treated us as 'speaking yaks'. now the party and chairman mao make us masters of the country. i am determined to study well."

yunti, a tibetan student of languages, is also an emancipated serf. before he enrolled in the institute, he was a frontier guard of the chinese people's liberation army who was cited for outstanding work a number of times. he has made marked progress in his studies.

in the institute are teachers of more than twenty minority nationalities, who speak their native tongue in class.

a korean teacher, kim jai chung, of the faculty of arts, had some difficulty in teaching his violin class, which has a dozen students of six nationalities. but feeling an urge to train musicians for the minority peoples, kim took great pains to coach each pupil individually. he often spends time with his students in the dormitories to make them feel at home.

when a uighur girl student became sick and confined to bed in the institute's clinic, classmates showed much concern.

two girl students stayed to take care of her, and teachers made frequent visits. after her recovery, the uighur and han teachers helped the girl make up her lessons. this girl wrote to her herdsman father, telling him of the warmth and care shown by her schoolmates and teachers.

there are 28 students belonging to 15 nationalities in a first-year class in the political science faculty. one of them, a hoche girl, found difficulty in study. the deputy secretary of the communist youth league branch, who is a li, and many classmates of tuchia and korean nationalities, took turns in helping her with her lessons. the teachers also came to her aid. all this gave her much encouragement and enabled her to keep up with the class. most of the students got good marks in the examination held at the end of the first term.

the customs of minority peoples are followed. special dishes were prepared by the mess hall for uighur, hui, kazakh, tunghsiang and sala students during the corban and bairam festivals. students in colourful national costume gathered in the evening to celebrate their festivals.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

East China Region Makes All-Round Economic Progress

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 14, 1972)

the chenchiang administrative region in east china's kiangsu province has made progress in both industry and agriculture by expanding light and heavy industries that meet farm pans for increased production. this area south of the yangtze river has adhered to chairman mao's general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

the ten counties in the area have increased output steadily, from the setting up of agricultural producers' cooperatives after liberation to people's communes. during the cultural revolution, the regional party committee has led the peasants in deepening the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. they have worked out methods to overcome waterlogging and dry spells, which used to plague parts of the area. they excavated and dredged 1,000 kilometres of waterways and put up 28 large and medium reservoirs, 16 regulating sluices and many pumping stations. two-thirds of the farmland is new fields giving high stable yield despite drought or excessive rain. there have been good harvests several years running.

by carrying out the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the region has made advances in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery. most of the once barren hills and rolling land are now covered with firs, bamboo, mulberry trees, tea shrubs and fruit trees. the raising of pigs, poultry and silkworms has increased. the consolidation of the collective economy has brought the commune members a growing income.

light industry now is supplied with more raw material. more than 30 small factories have been set up over the past few years, including tea-processing plants, sugar refineries and silk reeling mills. the output of the textile workshops and the foodstuff and brewing and fermenting plants keeps rising.

chenchiang city uses local raw material to turn out chemical fibres, plastics and resin. the region's light industrial output value accounted for 25 per cent of gross industrial output last year. the growth of light industry is accumulating funds for agriculture and heavy industry. gross light industrial output of tanyang county alone came to 57 million yuan in 1971. the county has over the past few years set up a small iron and steel plant and expanded its chemical fertilizer and farm machinery plants. a great part of the funds needed was provided by light industry.

since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the chenchiang region has added chemical fertilizer, insecticide, cement, mining, metallurgical and farming machinery plants to speed up the technical transformation of agriculture. total industrial output value in 1971 was 2.4 times that in 1965, and 23 times that for the early post-liberation period.

all the counties and the city have small chemical fertilizer plants that meet two-thirds of local orders. the output of cement and insecticides meets demand in the main. over 14 coal mines and 40 other mines have been built. eight blast furnaces produce more than enough pig iron.

industrially-backward piaoshui county has constructed small mines and an iron and steel plant and expanded an old plant for repairing and making farm machinery. some 1,200 tons of iron and steel are being used this year to turn out as many farm machines and parts as the total produced in the past four to five years. each production brigade can get one or two fodder crushers and 18 threshing machines on the average. there are 37 new electric pumping stations installed with locally-made motors, transformers and pumps.

a network for making and repairing farming machinery

at the county, district and commune levels helps improve techniques and production capacity. most irrigation and drainage, threshing and processing of farm produce is mechanized or semi-mechanized. tractors plough a growing proportion of land. the peasants carry on intensive cultivation and try to grow more than one crop a year. areas yielding three crops (one wheat and two paddy rice) a year now account for 42 per cent of the arable land. grain output in 1971 was 7.41 tons per hectare, 20 per cent higher than 1970, in spite of drought. the harvest this year was also good.

COAL MINING

Chinese Coal Mines Top 1972 Targets

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1972)

a number of chinese coal mines have topped the year's targets and met state standards for productivity, costs and use of pit props and electricity.

the lifeng coal mine in central china fulfilled its production quota 45 days in advance and completed the tunnelling programme 66 days ahead of schedule. this is the fourth year running that the mine has gone over its production plan. the mine has given priority to tunnelling and ensured a steady rise in output.

both the changping and hsiehsan mines in east china fulfilled the 1972 target one month ahead of schedule. the leading cadres in both enterprises joined the miners in the pits to familiarize themselves with production gaps and raise output. technical innovations in changping helped it reach its goal in advance.

effective leadership in tunnelling in pataohao and shengli in northeast china has enabled the two coal mines to complete the annual production quotas one month ahead of schedule.

SOIL TRANSFORMATION

Central China Production Brigade Transforms Soil

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1972)

the latest issue of the "red flag" journal reports how the people of a central china production brigade have transformed their soil and increased grain output by applying materialist dialectics. the article is by the chinese communist party branch of the tsuikou production brigade of tsuihsing commune in anlu county of hupeh province.

the brigade's 60 hectares of farmland are located on three hillocks intersected by four ravines and grain output used to be very low. last year, it averaged 7.5 tons per hectare, nearly sixfold that in 1964. excerpts from the article follow:

one of the major reason for low grain output in our brigade was the lack of water. our climate would allow us to increase output by transforming dry land into paddy fields and single crop into double crop fields. we would first have to improve our irrigation facilities. the 200,000 cubic metre reservoir the commune had built in our brigade was used by several brigades and could not satisfy our needs to transform the low-yielding land.

we made an analysis of the situation of the third production team of our brigade. the team had poor water resources, but it began to increase grain output in 1964. it repaired and dug more than 60 small ponds with a total storage capacity of 130,000 cubic metres and expanded its paddy rice acreage in that year. this showed us that we should not neglect small ponds for they can be important in relieving much pressure on the big reservoir.

the experience of the third production team showed the advantages of building small ponds. we publicized the philosophical view of dialectical unity of big and small things, and the whole brigade started to build irrigation ponds in a big way in 1965. the number rose to more than two hundred, which could contain more than 400,000 cubic metres of water, in three years. this water irrigated more land. after the early rice was planted this year, we did not have a good rain for over 120 days. the water in the ponds helped us fight the drought. as a result we were able to reap an average of 5.25 tons per hectare.

more than 23 hectares of paddy land of the tsuikou brigade were in the gullies fed the year round by cold mountain streams. thus they were always cold and boggy. planted to a single crop, they gave only 1.5 tons per hectare. the commune members had applied lime and gypsum to raise the soil temperature but this was only good for a short period.

chairman mao taught us: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved."

the principal problem was how to prevent the cold mountain streams from flowing and seeping into these fields. aside from diverting the streams we dug one to two meters wide ditches around the fields and drain the water three or four times in spring and winter to lower the water table. after three to four years' efforts the soil temperature rose. at present around 22 hectares can be annually planted to two crops and output is 6.3 tons per hectare.

efforts were made to improve low-productive compact clayey soil. in two years starting in 1968 one production team applied a lot of chemical fertilizer but their fields became less productive. the party branch investigated. chairman mao has said: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice."

we didn't have the answer until we worked one day with the peasants of the 4th production team in their rice nursery bed. we were quite impressed by the loose and fertile soil of the bed, and were told that it was compact clayey soil years before. because a great deal of farmyard manure had been applied, the bed was gradually improved. with further investigation and research we found that the organic substance in the farmyard manure is best suited to improve this local soil. this helped us to see that a given type of fertilizer yields good result only when it is applied to the right soil. as chairman mao has said: "qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods."

to increase our farmyard manure, we raised more pigs. oil-bearing crops, including cotton, soya bean, sesame, peanuts and rape are planted, for the oil residues provide excellent fertilizer. milk vetch is grown as green manure. to check soil erosion which made our farmland clayey, we planted 4 million pine and fir trees and pear and apple trees on the hills. all these efforts over the past few years have resulted in improving the soil.

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MODEL PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Tachai Brigade Reaps Good Harvest Despite Drought

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 14, 1972)

china's well-known tachai production brigade overcame the worst drought in several decades and reaped a good harvest this year.

a national pace-setter in agriculture, tachai in shansi province's hsiyang county was hit by a drought that reduced annual precipitation to 110 mm., less than one-fifth of that of a normal year. in addition, there were strong winds and early frost.

still the brigade averaged 7.1 tons of grain per hectare. a good harvest of fruit enabled the brigade to double last year's income from the sales of fresh and dry fruit. the number of animals increased and on the average every household has something over two pigs. the brigade's income from forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production accounted for more than one-third of the total income. although grain output per hectare was 1.1 tons less than last year, the brigade's total income rose ten per cent.

this year's drought started early. the cadres and peasants displayed the spirit of hard work and carried water by shoulder pole to the fields for sowing maize in the spring.

the drought continued and wind reached force seven and eight when it was time to sow millet. only half of the millet survived. chen yung-kuei, secretary of the brigade party branch, and members of the party branch committee examined the fields plot by plot. cadres and peasants planted and watered the field again and again before a full stand was achieved.

the drought grew worse when it was time for the maize to ear. not a drop of rain fell up to july. the cadres and peasants worked in shifts from dawn to dusk, watering the field. women commune members weeded the field eight times this year instead of the usual four, and loosened the soil at the same time to protect the plants. as a result, they overcame the drpught and reaped a good harvest.

long years of effort to improve the farmland helped the brigade overcome the serious drought. the farmland now has a thick layer of mature soil which is better able to conserve water and fertilizer. with the help of local armymen, the brigade this year completed a 20-kilometre-long irrigation ditch across mountain slopes to lead in water from a nearby reservoir, and tapped other sources to water the fields.

helped by some agro-technicians, tachai this year successfully interplanted wheat with maize and got high yields of both, opening a way to planting two crops a year in this arid mountain area which has a low temperature and a short frost-free period. the people also experimented with growing rice, and got 9.3 tons per hectare.

led by chen yung-kuei, the brigade members worked from last winter through this spring to create five hectares of level land by removing a ridge 30 metres high, 50 metres wide and 500 metres long and filling in four gullies. they matured the soil by adding rotten maize stalks, night soil and a mixture of nitrogenous and phosphorous fertilizer. the new land gave an average of 4.5 tons per hectare.

displaying their love for the country and the collective, the brigade cadres and members correctly handle the relationship among the state, the collective and the individual. while laying aside enough grain for daily consumption, seed, fodder and reserves, they planned to sell the state more in support of socialist construction.

PEASANT EXPERT

South China Peasant Farm Expert

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 13, 1972)

methods of paddy cultivation, pest control, seed breeding and weather forecasting evolved by a peasant expert are now popularized in many counties of kwangtung province as well as in some rice-growing regions in other parts of china.

these were worked out by 39-year-old mo chi-min, who is deputy leader of the scientific experimental group in the chunfeng production team of a commune in fokang county. he has conducted scientific experiments for 18 years.

mo chi-min and his group set off a mass movement for scientific experiments in the szuchiu commune, where the scientific experimental groups, consisting of veteran peasants, technicians and village cadres, are now found in every production brigade and team. the commune's land, which used to yield 2.2 tons of grain per hectare before liberation, gave 8.7 tons per hectare last year. the yield was higher this year.

for more than a decade, mo chi-min has been keeping daily records of weather changes, cloud formation, the

dates when different types of plants put out their first leaves and the emergence and disappearance of insect pests. these notes provide valuable data for scientific research. he can make fairly accurate forecasts of insect pests with the help of the information gathered by the group's insect observation posts and the data he collected over the years.

he had travelled far and wide in his efforts to learn from poor and lower-middle peasants how to use herbs to control insect pests. on many occasions he risked his life scaling steep cliffs to gather herbs. he made an effective herbal spray for rice blast, which scientists thought difficult to control. today around 70 per cent of the insecticides used in the szuchiu commune are made of herbs.

mo chi-min makes observations on the distribution and types of clouds, on stars, earthworms, leeches and toads. this and other measures help him to make fairly accurate weather forecasts.

he predicted that the temperature would drop in the early spring of 1972. the peasants seeded their rice nurseries late and roofed over nurseries with plastic sheets. the temperature dropped as he forecast, but there was no loss because of the precaution taken. before the rice harvest started in november this year, mo chi-min warned that there would be a lot of rain. the production teams organized manpower to gather the harvest quickly.

mo chi-min's experimental group has bred six good strains of rice and two strains of peanuts. the late rice crop in kwangtung province is always threatened by typhoons. the experimental group dealt with this problem by breeding a strain of rice that is short and resistant to both wind and cold. the group bred new strains by crossing and selection.

mo chi-min has been invited to pass on his experience in many places. he has spoken in schools and the provincial agricultural and forestry college.

working selflessly in the service of the people, mo chi-min was elected a member of the party committees of fokang county and the shaokuan administrative region, but he still works and lives as an ordinary peasant.

born in a poor peasant family, mo as a boy served as a messenger and sentinel in 1942 for the guerrillas led by the communist party. after liberation, he was sent to study in an agro-technical class. local agro-technical departments sent him seeds, and scientists and technicians came to learn from him and help him sum up the findings of his experiments. he attended meetings held on a national or provincial level to exchange agro-technical knowledge. "without the leadership of chairman mao," he said, "it would be impossible for a peasant like me to do scientific research."

GOOD HARVESTS

Drought-Hit Central China Region Gets Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 13, 1972)

a battle against drought in the huangkang administrative region of central china's hupeh province resulted in higher grain output, per-hectare yield reaching 7.35 tons. every county surpassed the target of 6 tons set for such areas in the national programme for agricultural development.

compared with 1971, output of ginned cotton went up 15 percent, giving 0.67 tons per hectare. pigs averaged 2.5 head per household. there were also bigger harvests of rape, hemp, tea and tobacco.

a 100-day dry spell hit a number of counties in huangkang this year. regional and county leaders went to work at the grassroots. all power-driven machinery and water-lifting tools were pressed into use to bring water to the arid land. of the 300,000 hectares of drought-affected fields, 90 per cent yielded a good harvest. in the hard-hit huangkang county, the cadres and peasants sank wells, dammed rivers, and led in yangtze river water from 30 kilometres away. the county's 1972 grain output was a record, per-hectare yield topping 9 tons. its 6,000 hectares of cotton fields produced 0.8 tons of ginned cotton per hectare.

in recent years, the huangkang region has improved farmland and expanded water conservancy facilities in a planned way, stepping up its ability to resist natural disasters. grain output per hectare topped 6 tons in 1970 and 1971. some of the counties concentrated on transforming hills and building irrigation facilities, others on preventing waterlogging along rivers and around lakes. last winter and spring, another 16,000 hectares of land were turned into high, stable yield fields despite excessive rain or dry spells.

in yingshan county, the party committee surveyed the terrain and water resources and mapped out an overall plan. the people have built reservoirs in the hills. channels now skirt hills, terraced fields spread out on slopes. seventy per cent of the farmland is now irrigated. grain yield this year topped 7.5 tons per hectare.

mass scientific experiments also helped. some 13,400 peasant research groups are working in the communes. improved ways of farming have made most of the paddy fields give two crops a year; some are grown to three crops. seedling nursing has been improved, organic fertilizer increased, and selected rice strains popularized.

Shanghai Outskirts Report Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 13, 1972)

counties on the outskirts of shanghai report good harvests this year. grain output surpassed last year's average of 7.5 tons per hectare, and total output also increased.

in addition, good harvests of vegetables, cotton and oil-bearing crops were reported.

one of the ten counties averaged 12 tons of grain per hectare. this is double the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. 38 production brigades reported an average of 15 tons or more.

commune members had a hard fight against spring drought, a cold spell and a cold drizzle at rice harvest time.

the spring drought lasted nearly two months and affected the growth of spring wheat. thanks to the facilities built from the time of the agricultural co-operation movement, large plots were irrigated electrically. but there were small plots up on hill slopes and in odd corners that irrigation facilities did not reach. so the peasants carried water by the bucket and watered the fields day and night.

this was followed by a long cold spell which delayed the maturing of early rice and the transplanting of late rice. at harvest time, the peasants worked till late in the evening for a dozen days on end in order to transplant the late rice as soon as possible.

when the late rice was to be harvested, the whole suburban area was hit by a persistent cold drizzle. the rice was harvested in the rain during the day and threshed overnight.

the network of electrical irrigation and drainage facilities proved instrumental in reaping these good harvests. now more than 96 per cent of the farmland on the shanghai outskirts is irrigated and drained this way.

cadres of the counties and people's communes led the peasants in fighting the adverse weather, took part in collective productive labour and made investigations so as to sum up and popularize good experience. a people's commune in fenghsien county reaped a good harvest of early rice by a scientific application of fertilizer, water control, selection of good seed and preventive measures against insect pests. leading cadres of the county committee of the chinese communist party and the county revolutionary committee helped the commune sum up its experience and then popularized it throughout

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the county. as a result, the county this year averaged 7.2 tons of early rice per hectare which surpassed the set target.

shanghai's industrial departments this year gave greater help to suburban agriculture. they provided the brigades with farm machinery and implements and the workers went to the villages to help with maintenance and repairs. the suburban area as a whole now has 1,600 tractors and over 10,000 hand-tractors which now work 65 per cent of the farmland. they also helped mechanize and semi-mechanize plant protection, transportation, threshing and the processing of farm and sideline produce.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian External Affairs Secretary Receives Chinese Trade Group

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Dec. 12, 1972)

mitchell sharp, secretary of state for external affairs of canada, yesterday received all members of the chinese trade group led by peng chin-po, deputy bureau director of the ministry of foreign trade, and had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were f.r. petrie, director of the pacific, asia and africa affairs branch of the department of industry, trade and commerce of canada, and r.g. godson, commercial counsellor of the canadian embassy in china.

present also were yao kuang, chinese ambassador to canada, and fang yin, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy.

Li Hsien-nien and Yang Tien-kuei Meet Canadian Minerals and Metals Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1972)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-minister of metallurgical industry yang tien-kuei this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with the canadian minerals and metals mission. leader of the mission is jean-paul drolet, assistant deputy minister of the department of energy, mines and resources, and deputy leader is ralph douglas hindson, general director of the materials branch of the department of industry, trade and commerce.

present on the occasion was canadian ambassador to china charles john small.

also present were leading members of departments concerned ma shu-chien and wu fan-wu.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Mrs. Bandaranaike Receives Chinese Water Conservancy Delegation

(NCNA-English Colombo, Dec. 13, 1972)

sri lanka prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike received this afternoon the chinese water conservancy delegation headed by chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and had a long, cordial and friendly talk with the delegation.

present on the occasion were dr. gunasekera, secretary to the ministry of planning and employment, and seneviratne, director of the division of economic affairs.

chinese ambassador ma tzu-ching and economic counsellor yen pei-teh were present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Prime Minister Leaves Tientsin for Peking

(NCNA-Engkish Tientsin, Dec. 13, 1972)

guinean prime minister dr. lansana beavogui left here for peking by special train this morning after meeting in tientsin samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. premier chou en-lai is accompanying him on the journey.

samdech sihanouk saw the distinguished guinean guests off at the railway station.

also present were general duong sam ol, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia.

members of the government delegation of the republic of guinea who went to tientsin with the prime minister left by the same train.

when prime minister beavogui, in the company of premier chou en-lai and chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee hsieh hsueh-kung, entered the railway station, samdech sihanouk who had been waiting on the platform, cordially shook hands with and embraced prime minister beavogui to bid him farewell. meanwhile,

the thousands of well-wishers waved bouquets, colourful banners and the national flags of guinea, cambodia and china and danced joyously to the accompaniment of chinese trumpets to give the distinguished guinean guests a warm send-off. prime minister beavogui waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

the station resounded with the shouting of slogans as the special train carrying prime minister beavogui and the other distinguished guinean guests pulled out.

aboard the same train were leading members of chinese government departments ho ying, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, ho kung-kai and han hsu, and chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua who had accompanied the distinguished guinean guests to tientsin.

present at the railway station to see the guests off were also leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tientsin wu tai, liu cheng, wang man-tien, wang yuan-ho and chao wu-cheng. chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao was also present.

Premier Chou En-lai Continues Talks with Guinean Prime Minister Beavogui

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1972)

chinese premier chou en-lai and guinean prime minister dr. lansana beavogui, leader of the government delegation of the republic of guinea, continued talks here today.

Guinean Prime Minister Gives Grand Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1972)

guinean prime minister dr. lansana beavogui, leader of the government delegation of the republic of guinea, gave a grand return banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending the banquet were premier chou en-lai; foreign minister chi peng-fei; minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi; and head of the scientific and educational group under the state council liu hsi-yao.

present were samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister; and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs.

all members of the government delegation of the republic of guinea and officials of the guinean embassy in peking were present.

the national flags of china and guinea were hung in the banquet hall.

prime minister lansana beavogui and premier chou en-lai spoke at the banquet.

prime minister lansana beavogui in his speech said: "during our sojourn in the people's republic of china we have visited work sites and factories where we saw the great chinese people at work. we have also visited attractive historic sites and attended brilliant artistic performances, which enabled us to understand better the long-standing history of your great people, the ills they endured, the obstacles they have surmounted by their hard work, as well as the noble objectives they are determined to attain."

he said: "the seriousness of the talks we have had with premier chou en-lai, the horizon they cover, their frankness and profoundness, confirm their convergence of appraisals and choices."

he said: "the chinese and guinean peoples are friends of long standing with the same options and the same language."

the prime minister pointed out that the guinean people were waging a permanent struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and giving full support to the liberation struggle of the people of guinea bissau and the cape verde islands.

he reaffirmed: "we fully support the position of viet nam in the talks under way which should put an end to the war of genocide imposed on her."

he said: "during our stay in china, we have had the happy opportunity of holding fruitful and fraternal talks with his excellency samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the n.u.f.c. let us assure him here of the active support of the people, the party and the government of our country led by the supreme leader of the revolution president ahmed sekou toure."

he thanked the chinese people for the warm and militant hospitality they had accorded him and the members of his delegation. he said: "this is a sign of the true

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understanding, the militant friendship and the active solidarity that exist between our two peoples."

in his speech, premier chou en-lai said: "in the past few days, we have had cordial, friendly and fruitful talks with the government delegation of the republic of guinea led by his excellency the prime minister on current questions of common interest and the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and guinea. the distinguished guests have made friendly contacts with our people in peking and tientsin. his excellency the prime minister's visit has made a new contribution to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendly cooperation between our two peoples."

he pointed out: "in his speech, prime minister lansana beavogui reiterated the guinean government's perseverance in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, its support for the struggles for national independence in africa, and its support for the heroic vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism. we sincerely admire and acclaim the guinean government's stand of upholding justice."

premier chou en-lai continued: "at present the people of the whole world are greatly concerned for the solution of the viet nam problem and hope to see an early signing of the 'agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam'. but up to now this hope has not become a reality. the u.s. government is still attempting to make major revisions in the agreement already agreed upon, and the saigon puppet regime is constantly setting up obstacles to sabotage it. this is the crucial reason for the delay of a solution. the chinese people consistently and firmly support vietnamese people in their just struggle as well as their correct position in the paris talks. we wish to see a peaceful solution of the viet nam problem on the basis of respect for the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people. but we also take account of another situation, that is, if the united states prolongs its war of aggression, the vietnamese people will fight on and the chinese people will of course continue to support and assist the armed struggle of the vietnamese people till the realization of their noble national aspirations."

premier chou en-lai asked the distinguished guests from guinea, when they return home, to convey to his excellency president ahmed sekou toure and the guinean government and people the cordial greetings and high respects of the chinese government and people.

in conclusion he wished the guinean government and people new victories in their advance along the road of national independence.

after the speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and guinea. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and guinea.

present at the banquet were also chi fang and wu yu-hsun, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wang shu-sheng, ho ying, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, sung yang-chu, ku ming, hao chung-shih, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, kuo lu, wang ping-chien, chang ta-chih, wu chung, chin yu-feng, li ching-chuan, wang hai-jung, wang shih-yen, ti fu-tsai, liu chien-kung, teng kang, liu shao-wen and yang chi; and chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua and his wife kuo li-wen.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1972)

following is the full text of guinean prime minister lansana beavogui's speech at the return banquet he gave here this evening:

your excellency respected premier of the chinese government chou en-lai,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c.,

distinguished chinese responsible officials,

friends and comrades,

it is both a profound joy and an immense pleasure for my delegation and myself to find us again this evening among our chinese friends on the occasion of this modest farewell banquet that i give in honour of premier chou en-lai. i wish to thank you all for your presence and for all the marks of cordiality and friendship showered on me during my brief stay in this city. it is also the suitable place to express to your excellency and the chinese government and people my hearty thanks for the warm hospitality accorded to us in your beautiful country.

during our sojourn in the people's republic of china we have visited work sites and factories where we saw the great chinese people at work. we have also visited

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attractive historic sites and attended brilliant artistic performances, which enabled us to understand better the long-standing history of your great people, the ills they endured, the obstacles they have surmounted by their hard work, as well as the noble objectives they are determined to attain.

the seriousness of the talks we have had with premier chou en-lai, the horizon they cover, their frankness and profoundness, confirm their convergence of appraisals and choices, which characterizes the relations that exist between the chinese and guinean peoples and between the democratic party of guinea and the communist party of china.

the chinese and guinean peoples are friends of long standing with the same options and the same language.

as you know, our people are waging a permanent struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for the establishment of a democratic and socialist system.

all the contradictions setting imperialism against the legitimate progressive aspirations of our people and above all our full support to the liberation struggle of the people of guinea bissau and the cape verde islands are essentially the origin of the aggression perpetrated against our country by the portuguese fascists and mercenaries on november 22, 1970.

in this rigorous trial from which our people issued victorious, the chinese people, their great leninist-communist party and their government gave us a militant support and an active solidarity, which we cannot forget.

but imperialism is not reconciled to the stinging defeat inflicted on it after that aggression. blinded by its morbid ire, it is preparing for new attacks to take its revenge.

the assistance that the chinese people have given and are continuing to give us in this struggle constitutes for us a real encouragement for which i thank you sincerely.

furthermore, all the peoples of the world are becoming increasingly aware of the positive role you are playing in defence of the peoples of the third world, and one understands that after the restoration of your country's legitimate rights in the united nations, many countries have established diplomatic relations with the people's republic of china, which makes peking one of the most important political capitals of the world.

the republic of guinea sincerely rejoices at this development while she is conscious of the identity of view and the solidarity existing between our two countries.

we fully support the position of viet nam in the talks under way which should put an end to the war of genocide imposed on her.

during our stay in china, we have had the happy opportunity of holding fruitful and fraternal talks with his excellency samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the n.u.f.c. let us assure him here of the active support of the people, the party and the government of our country led by the supreme leader of the revolution president ahmed sekou toure.

i would like to take this opportunity also to thank messrs. ambassadors and their wives, messrs. charges d'affaires a.i. and above all the african group, whose brilliant reception organized on december 11, 1972 to hail my arrival in peking remains and will always remain an unforgettable souvenir for my delegation and myself.

with your permission, i express my sincere congratulations and warm encouragements to the doyen of the diplomatic corps of the african group, in the person of his excellency mr. ambassador guindo of the sister republic of mali, who animates with competence and devotion the african group whose action reinforces the organization of african unity.

i also wish, mr. premier chou en-lai, to express to you personally my most sincere thanks for sparing so much time for us despite your respectfully advanced age and your many preoccupations as the head of the government. the delegation, through my voice, expresses its most sincere thanks to you and would like to extend its best wishes to you and wish you good health and a long life.

before concluding, i wish to express to you, mr. premier, and through your illustrious person to the valiant chinese people, to their great leninist-communist party and to their government my sincere thanks for the warm and militant hospitality you have accorded to me and to the members of my delegation. this is a sign of the true understanding, the militant friendship and the active solidarity that exist between our two peoples.

that's why i propose a toast

to the health and long life of chairman mao tsetung,

to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk,

to the health and long life of his excellency premier chou en-lai,

to the health and long life of prime minister penn nouth,

to the reinforcement of the militant friendship between our two peoples,

to the prosperity and happiness of the chinese people,

to the health and happiness of all the members of the diplomatic corps, and

to the health of all the comrades and friends here present exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1972)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the return banquet given by guinean prime minister lansana beavogui here this evening:

your excellency respected prime minister lansana beavogui,

respected samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

distinguished guests from guinea,

friends and comrades,

this evening, we are very glad to be invited to this grand banquet given by his excellency prime minister lansana beavogui and to get together once again with the distinguished guests from guinea. just now, his excellency the prime minister has made a warm and friendly speech for which i express our deep thanks on behalf of the chinese government and people.

in the past few days, we have had cordial, friendly and fruitful talks with the government delegation of the republic of guinea led by his excellency the prime minister on current questions of common interest and the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and guinea. the distinguished guests have made friendly contacts with our people in peking and tientsin. his excellency the prime minister's visit has made a new contribution to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendly cooperation between our two peoples.

in his speech, prime minister lansana beavogui reiterated the guinean government's perseverance in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, its support for the struggles for national independence in africa, and its support for the heroic vietnamese and other indochinese peoples in their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism. we sincerely admire and acclaim the guinean government's stand of upholding justice.

friends and comrades,

at present the people of the whole world are greatly concerned for the solution of the viet nam problem and hope to see an early signing of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam." but up to now this hope has not become a reality. the u.s. government is still attempting to make major revisions in the agreement already agreed upon, and the saigon puppet regime is constantly setting up obstacles to sabotage it. this is the crucial reason for the delay of a solution. the chinese people consistently and firmly support the vietnamese people in their just struggle as well as their correct position in the paris talks. we wish to see a peaceful solution of the viet nam problem on the basis of respect for the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people. but we also take account of another situation, that is, if the united states prolongs its war of aggression, the vietnamese people will fight on and the chinese people will of course continue to support and assist the armed struggle of the vietnamese people till the realization of their noble national aspirations.

tonight, the distinguished guests from guinea are leaving peking to visit other parts of our country. i wish you a pleasant journey and success in your visit.

distinguished guests from guinea, when you return home, please convey to his excellency president ahmed sekou toure and the guinean government and people the cordial greetings and high respects of the chinese government and people. i wish the guinean government and people new victories in their advance along the road of national independence.

now i propose a toast

to the consolidation and development of the friendship between the peoples of china and guinea and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the prosperity of the republic of guinea and the well-being of her people,

to the health of his excellency president ahmed sekou toure,

to the health of his excellency prime minister lansana beavogui,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from guinea,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Two Agreements between China and Guinea Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1972)

an agreement on the government of the people's republic of china providing a financial credit to the government of the republic of guinea and an agreement on the chinese government providing a credit in commodities to the guinean government were signed here today.

premier chou en-lai and prime minister lansana beavogui attended the signing ceremony.

the agreements were signed by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries of the people's republic of china, and alioune drame, minister of planning of the republic of guinea, on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony on the guinean side were members of the guinean government delegation mamadi keita, senainon behanzin, aboubacar camara, djibril diallo, traore diarra, fode soumah, bakary sakho, ibrahima soumah, nouhou cisse and second lieutenant bakary konde.

attending the ceremony on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned, including ho kung-kai and han hsu.

Guinean Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Honan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1972)

guinean prime minister dr. lansana beavogui and the government delegation of the republic of guinea he is leading left here for a visit to linhsien county and chengchow of honan province by special train this evening.

the distinguished guinean guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and head of the scientific and educational group under the state council liu hsi-yao, as well as thousands of people of the capital.

present at the railway station were samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs.

among those accompanying the distinguished guinean guests on the visit were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua and his wife kuo li-wen.

the peking railway station was brightly lit and bedecked with colourful banners this evening. the national flags of the republic of guinea and china were hoisted in front of the railway station. a grand sending-off ceremony started around ten p.m. at the station. after the band played the national anthems of guinea and china, prime minister beavogui, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army and militiamen. when the distinguished guinean guests bade farewell to the well-wishing crowds, the station was a scene of jubilation. people beat drums and cymbals, waved bouquets and coloured streamers and danced vivaciously to express the chinese people's deep friendship for the guinean people. prime minister beavogui waved to the well-wishers in acknowledgement.

present at the railway station were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang and wu yu-hsun; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wang shu-sheng, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, sung yang-chu, ku

ming, hao chung-shih, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, kuo lu, wang ping-chien, li ching-chuan, liu shao-wen, wang hai-jung, wang shih-yen, ti fu-tsai, liu chien-kung, teng kang and yang chi.

also present were the officials of the guinean embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Gives Banquet on Occasion of Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Dec. 14, 1972)

sun sheng-wei, chinese ambassador to kuwait, gave a banquet here yesterday evening on the occasion of the holding of the chinese economic and trade exhibition in kuwait.

attending the banquet were shaikh saad abdullah al salem, kuwaiti minister of interior and defence, abdulla al ghanem, minister of electricity and water and acting minister of commerce and industry, hammoud nusuf, minister of public works, yousuf al mikhlid, vice-speaker of the national assembly and yousuf al fuleij, first vice-president of the kuwaiti chamber of commerce and industry.

juan ke-ming, head of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Li Hsien-nien and Li Chiang Meet Korean Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1972)

vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang this afternoon met the trade delegation of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea with pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade, as the leader, and cha song bom, acting director of the foreign trade ministry's economic planning bureau, as the deputy leader. the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and officials of the korean embassy in peking.

present were also leading members of chinese departments concerned, including lu wei-chao and wang pin, and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in korea li ying-kuei.

Goods Supply Protocol between China and Korea Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1972)

a protocol on mutual supply of goods for 1973 between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea was signed here today.

the protocol was signed by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and pang tae ryul, leader of the d.p.r.k. government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony was li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council.

also present was korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

after the signing ceremony, li chiang gave a banquet in honour of the korean government trade delegation with pang tae ryul as leader and cha song bom as deputy leader. the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests expressed the hope that the militant friendship between china and korea would be constantly strengthened and the economic cooperation and trade relations between the two countries would develop continuously.

CHINA AND US

American Scholars Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 13, 1972)

chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the scholars' delegation of the national committee on u.s.-china relations led by professor alexander eckstein.

attending the banquet were mrs. alexander eckstein and members of the delegation robert a. scalapino and mrs. scalapino, a. doak barnett, lucian pye, robert w. gilmore and mrs. gilmore, john diebold, john wilson lewis, michel c. oksenberg, peter van ness, b. preston schoyer and douglas p. murray.

present were chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; and chou chiu-yeh, secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

vice-president chou pei-yuan and delegation leader eckstein proposed toasts to the friendship between the people of china and the united states.

present at the banquet were also feng yu-lan, wu wei-jan, chien tuan-sheng, fei hsiao-tung, chen tai-sun, chou yi-liang, ma hai-teh (george hatem), su fei, wang ti-cheng, chuang tse-tung, li en-chiu, ma chia-chun, chien ta-yung, hsing jen-hsien, hsieh chi-mei and tung chao.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday evening.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark 50th Anniversary of Founding of USSR

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1972)

soviet ambassador to china v. s. tolstikov and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the union of soviet socialist republics.

attending the reception were yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including tsai hung-chiang, ting hsueh-sung, peng hua and li ting-chuan.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

also present were l. f. ilyichev, head, and v. g. gankovsky, deputy head, of the soviet government delegation to the negotiations on the sino-soviet boundary question, and mrs. gankovsky.

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